THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 27, 1845.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

We hope our readers will not consider us unnecessarily urgent about a matter which is really of vital importance not only to Pittsburgh, but to Pennsylvania. We wish to state a few additional thoughts in a few words, for the consideration of our Legislature and our Philadelphia fellow citizens.

In the first place, it must be taken as inevitably certain, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will terminate at the Ohio river somewhere. It is perfectly absurd to look at the matter in any other light. If Pennsylvania will not grant the right of way, the Company will accept the grant of Virginia, and make the road to Wheeling.—Nothing can stop the road from reaching the Ohio river.

This being evident, the next thing to consider is, where can Pennsylvania best compete with the road! At Wheeling or Pittsburgh? Since the road will reach the Ohio river, and thereby come into competition with our Main Line, at what point will this competition be easiest? Reason and experience say, at Pittsburgh. If a boat is intercepted below, all her freight and passengers will be lost to Pittsburgh, to the Main Line, and to Philadelphia, except what she receives through Baltimore. If a boat comes to Pittsburgh, the Main Line is on the ground to come into a fair competition.

So that looking at it as concerning the Main Line and Philadelphia alone, Pittsburgh is the best point for the terminus of the road.

But is the welfare of Pittsburgh nothing to Pennsylvania! Is the prosperity of all the western counties, the developement of their resources, the increase of their wealth, the extension of their business, nothing? Is the expenditure of some millions of money within the borders of Pennsylvania nothing? Is the vast increase of the value of property in our south-western counties nothing!

We could say much, very much more, on this exhaustless subject, but we forbear. We cannot think that our Legislators will reject our prayer; and we think there is too much good sense in Philadelphia to offer any obstacle after more mature consideration.

☞On further consideration we have concluded that a public meeting on the Baltimore Railroad is at present unnecessary. On inquiry, we find every thing has been done that can be, to lay proper information before the Legislature. An able committee has been for some time at Harrisburgh to watch over our interests. It is also probable, that the question will be decided before a meeting can be held.

☞The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Biddle, and adopted at the County Jail meeting, with the Committees appointed to carry them out:

Resolved, That the representations recently made, and circulated under the sanction of the Legislature, as to the condition and management of the Jail of Allegheny county, call for immediate investigation.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of five members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire forthwith into the existence, nature, and extent of the alleged abuses, and also as to the suitableness of the building for the purposes to which it is destined.

Committee—Richard Biddle, W. M'Candless, James B. Sawyer, Andrew Burke, Gen. W. Marks.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of six members be appointed to report a plan of organization for a society, whose aim it shall be to exercise a humane and vigilant supervision over the Prison and Poor House, and to aid in carrying out such improvement as may, from time to time, be deemed worthy of adoption.

Committee—John Sheriff, James P. Stuart, Wm. H. Smith, Wm. Eichbaum, D. N. White, John Ferral.

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to call a public meeting at the request of either of the above Committees.

The Iron Mountain in Missouri.—The St. Louis Republican states that the Company who now own this immense mass of iron ore, have commenced operations, in the erection of furnaces, and will in the course of the present year be fairly under way. They have abundant capital for the erection of extensive works.

Gloomy Prospects.—Speaking of the great probability of the success of the Annexation project, the New York Express says:

"This annexation of Texas is the first grand march of the Republic of the United States to CONQUEST,—for our people *conquered* Texas from Mexico, and we backed them up in it. There is no stopping in the career of conquest when once a Republic begins. It is a Maelstroom, that when once the ship of the Republic is in, it cannot be got out of. We shall go on to the city of Mexico soon. We shall make a dash at Montreal, Quebec, St. John's and Halifax hereafter. War sooner or later is our destiny now,—for there is no conquest without wars. With these come taxation, conscriptions, distinguished military heroes, and necessary military despotisms. Our career, no doubt, will be a brilliant one, but we shall pay for it by being compelled to carry a Cæsar or a Napoleon on our backs through fields of blood, and amid hecatombs of slaughtered human beings.

MEXICO.—An arrival at New Orleans brings accounts from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult. Santa Anna was still confined in the Castle of Perote. It had been decided to try him as President and not as a traitor, which indicates that some mild punishment will be awarded him. The officers who obeyed his orders have been cashiered.

CHINA.—By the ship Ann McKim, at New York, advices from China to 20th November, one month later, have been received. The news is unimportant. The French have concluded a treaty. The market for green teas has opened higher than last season.

Among other particulars published in the Nashville "Union," of the 15th instant, upon the authority of Major Donelson, just returned from Texas, we learn that "the result of the recent election in the United States was highly acceptable to President Jones; and, as an indication of the opinion of the people of the United States, met with a hearty response *in all the branches of the Texan Government.*"

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of Tuesday, has the following:

We were mistaken in our information yesterday in relation to the disaster of the steamer *Meteor*. The extent of the accident, we understand, was the breaking of a shaft, and bursting the cylinder head. No lives were lost. The cook, however, jumped overboard, which was sufficient groundwork to build upon, and enable madam Rumor to kill a dozen of men by the time it reached us.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 24, 1845.

Dear Sir:—The Native Convention was in session all day and evening, and attracted a great deal of attention. Not much interest however, could be taken in their proceedings to-day, which was mostly spent in dry details of their state organization, which has been at length matured. They appointed a State Central Committee, consisting of thirty, chosen from some fifteen counties. I send you a list of them, as follows:

Native American State Central Executive Committee:—Lancaster, Geo. Ford, E. T. Sneeder, R. R. Heidler, A. H. Hood: Dauphin, L. N. Ott, D. H. Miller, R. H. Morton, D. Kendig: Montgomery, W. H. Eder: Delaware, Geo. A. Benson: Cumberland, Dr. Miller: Bucks, James Simpson: Perry, Jos. Allison: Luzerne, Sylvanus Herman: Huntingdon, R. Camon: Allegheny, Luke Loomis, J. Heron Foster: Clinton, Jerry Church: Philadelphia County, Thos. D. Groves, Edwd. C. Bonsall, B. F. Snyder, P. S. Smith, G. W. Reed, L. C. Levin, Jacob Broome, Elihu D. Tarr, John Perry, Elhanan W. Keyser, Jno. W. Ashmead, D. A. Beard, D. D. George.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Dunlop made an important move, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill granting chancery power to the various Courts of Common Pleas of the State, as full as those now possessed by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County. This may be of service in some cases, but for one, I must confess I doubt its expediency as a general measure—Mr. Dunlop is a good lawyer, however, and doubtless understands what he is about.

The resolutions of instruction relative to a M'Adamized Road to Erie, passed finally, 52 to 31, although opposed by Messrs. Burrell, Cummings and others.

The Senate were engaged on private bills.—The Rail Road Bill was expected to come up to-day, but did not. The action of the Philadelphia Board of Trade is to be regretted, as throwing an obstacle in the way of the measure, imposing an onorous burden upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Feb 25.

In Senate nothing was done but to proceed with the Texas debate. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, spent most of the day in a speech in favor of Annexation. Mr. Berrien, who had also spoken the evening before, followed him on the opposite side, and spoke until the recess; and during the evening session he closed a powerful speech against the iniquity. He was followed by Mr. Walker in favor of the Joint Resolution, who was speaking at 9 o'clock at night, when the National Intelligencer's report closed. The debate was expected to close that evening. The Baltimore American says:

The speech of Mr. Allen, of Ohio, in the Senate, shows a determination on his part to go for any measure which will secure the annexation of Texas. The apprehensions become stronger every hour that the Bill from the House will pass the Senate. If not, then the substitute proposed by Mr. Benton.

The *House*, was occupied the whole day, until late at night, on the Postage Bill. The Bill was finally taken out of Committee, and reported to the House, when it was expected to pass the next morning. The House has only made two amendments. One provides that the bill go into operation on the 1st of July next, and the other fixes the rate of postage at 5 cents within 300 miles, and 10 cents over this distance.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Senate was still engaged in the Texas debate through Wednesday. The correspondent of the Baltimore American doubts whether the debate could be closed before Thursday night. He says the prevailing opinion was that the House Resolutions would pass; if not, those of Mr. Benton. The Globe of Wednesday evening states that "there is great reason to apprehend all may be lost by a division on the vote."

In the House the Postage Bill passed! It was amended so as to fix July 1, as the time when the first section of the bill relating to letter postage should take effect, and also to fix the rate of letter postage under 300 miles at 5 cts. and over 300 miles 10 cts. The vote was 128 to 74.

☞The Senators and Representatives of Maryland have been *requested* by the Legislature of that State to vote against the Texas Resolutions. Will Mr. Merrick?

☞The New Yorkers seem heartily ashamed of one of their new Senators, Mr. Dickinson. The Express says:

A great fall for the Empire State.—The exchange of an able man like Silas Wright, in the U. S. Senate, for a mere witling like Mr. Dickinson, is every way a bad bargain, and we cannot help regretting it, although it may be better for the Whig party to have a weak rather than a strong opponent, in that body.

The speech of Mr. Dickinson in the Senate upon the annexation of Texas is named on all sides as a poor, pitiful, abortive attempt at wit, full of old thread-bare quotations, that a sophomore would be laughed at by his classmates for delivering.

The following letter from Mr. Clay has been received by "the Henry Clay Institute" of this city:

Ashland, Jan. 31, 1845.

Gentlemen:—I have received your letter informing me of the organization of an association of young men in Baltimore, for the purpose of giving strength and dissemination to the principles of the Whig party, to which I have been always attached, and that they have done me the honor to call the association "the Henry Clay Institute." You request my assent to the enrollment of my name, as an honorary member, of the Institution; I yield it, with great pleasure, and tender my acknowledgments for the honor done and intended me. I add my fervent wishes that the Association may realize all the good anticipated by its founders. I am with great respect,

Your ob't. serv't. H. CLAY.

Messrs. John M. Steuart and Jas. F. Tucker, &c., &c., &c.—*Balt. Pat.*

Great Fire at Ponce, Porto Rico.—Capt. LeBrou, of the brig Water Witch, arrived here yesterday from St. Johns, reports to the Exchange Rooms the account of a great destruction of property by fire in the bay of Ponce, on the 3d inst. The fire broke out about half past nine o'clock in the morning, and in about three hours consumed every house from the custom house eastward; being in all about fifteen of the principal houses and stores, and a large number of smaller ones of poor inhabitants. The amount of property lost is estimated at about 150,000 to 200,000 dollars. Among the sufferers, the principal ones are Messrs. Dede & Overman; Cabsera, Lacroix & Co; Rocca, Locot & Co; Corso, Fout & Co, Mrs. Davidson; Pando, David Hatch, T. Ahrens & Co, and Mr. Brandaw.—*Balt. Amer., Feb.* 25.

Boston Municipal Election.—The eighth trial for the election of Mayor at Boston, took place on Friday last, and resulted in the choice of Thomas A. Davis, the candidate nominated by the party calling itself the "Native American" party. Mr. Davis is elected by 164 votes over all others. It is probable that the three Aldermen, on the same ticket with Mr. Davis, are, also, elected:

Davis, (Am. Repub.)	Parker, (Whig.)	Scat.
4863	4376	323

The Locos withdrew their candidate, and probably voted for the Native.—*N. Y. Express.*

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Texas and the Cabinet.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 22.

The friends of Annexation in the Senate have resolved to press a vote on Monday if they feel as sure as they do now. I think the vote *will* be taken either on Monday or Tuesday, and I greatly fear the result will be averse to Peace and Freedom, though I do not despair. It is now virtually settled that 25 Whig Senators will vote against Annexation, provided Mr. Pearce of Md. can be back from the bedside of his sick wife in season, as it is believed he will be. In that case, it needs but *one* Locofoco vote to defeat the measure. Where shall this one come from? There are half a dozen whose understandings and consciences tell them they *ought* to vote Nay, but their interest and ambition plead so strongly on the other side that I greatly fear the latter will preponderate.

The President elect is the master spirit of the Texas intrigue, and is concentrating his immense power and patronage wholly on this point. No secret is made of the fact that he is delaying the formation of his Cabinet until the Texas Question is settled with express reference to securing votes for Annexation. By this device he has already broken down the opposition of Silas Wright & Co., and secured the vote of Senator Dix for the resolutions. Wright and Van Buren want Mr. Comptroller Flagg in the new Cabinet. To all their representations, the answer is—'Texas first and then——' The effect of this is a rescript from Albany to Mr. Dix to surrender at discretion.

On the Ohio Senators I thought more reliance could be placed. They know that their constituents are largely hostile to Annexation, the popular majority against it being, at the last election, some 14,000. The Legislature, by a decisive majority in each House, has explicitly instructed them to oppose the measure. These instructions Mr. Allen stands ready to violate. Mr. Tappan, it is thought, will not vote at all. He is a brother of Arthur and Lewis Tappan of N. Y., and at least as thorough an Abolitionist as either of them. It will be a hard task for him to refrain from voting against Texas, but the party screws are strong, and Foreign Missions are tempting. (Eight new outfits, $9,000 each, were inserted in the General Appropriation Bill yesterday.) Allen's vote for Texas will use up what is left of binding instructions to Senators.

Mr. Niles of Conn. wants to vote against the Joint Resolutions, and assured a friend he would do so, just two days ago. I fear he gave himself credit for more virtue than he possesses.

Mr. Bagby of Ala. has several times attempted to indulge in the luxury of a conscience on the point of right in Congress to unite this country to Foreign Nations by a simple majority vote of the Houses. I presume he will be laughed or threatened out of his scruples before the vote is taken.

If, then, the Senate is full and all the Loco Focos vote for Texas, with three sort of Whigs, the Resolutions will be carried by 27 to 25. If Pearce is absent and Tappan does not vote, the majority is the same. If Pearce returns to vote and Tappan avoids it, the Resolutions pass by *one* majority. But if Tappan, or Niles, or Bagby, votes Nay, and Mr. Pearce returns, the Resolutions are lost.

There is an immense lobby influence here, all for office, and of course for Texas. Mr. Polk's position just now gives him immense power to warp opinions to his liking. I can but faintly hope for an auspicious result.

I believe Oregon will be allowed to lie over another summer. The bill has answered its purpose by helping Texas through. It is quite likely that the bill to make States of Iowa and Florida will likewise fail for want of time.

The Cabinet stands back for Texas. If annexation prevails, Mr. Flagg's seat in it is pretty safe. Mr. Bancroft will then be the New England member, very probably. If it fails, Senator Woodbury may come in as Secretary of State on the withdrawl of Mr. Calhoun. I think Buchanan is making no headway for the Premiership of late. Stevenson, Mr. Ritchie's favorite, is shut out by the retention of Judge Mason, the present Secretary of the Navy.

Senator Huntington's Speech against Annexation, now in process of delivery, is one of the ablest of the many able Speeches on the question.

H. G.

Mr. Merrick—How Fallen!

The following we take from the editorial correspondence of the New York Express;

Washington, Feb. 22.

The speech of Mr. Merrick, one of the Senators from Maryland, followed hard upon the prediction that he had gone over to the enemy.—Had he been re-elected or had his term extended beyond the 3d of March,—in a word, had there been as great a motive to have acted with his political friends here, his friends at home and the State he represents, as there was to sacrifice all to Tylerism, Polkism and Texas, his vote would probably have been with his constituents and upon the side of his country. As it is, he has gone soul and body over to Texas—voting with the Loco in all the little and great things of the party,—refusing even to extend the common courtesies of the day to the majority with whom he has heretofore acted. There is no zeal like that of a new convert,—no vehemence like that of a man who is ready to swear that he is right and honest, honorable and intelligent, patriotic and just in all his new relations. Mr. Merrick, however, took a most ungraceful leave of the Whig party. Contrasted with his vote last spring against the annexation of Texas, in a legal and constitutional manner, a more awkward defence,—more shamefacedness of appearance,—has rarely been seen in all the party conversions of the country.

Mr. Merrick will find it a hard matter to satisfy his constituents of the justice of the course he has taken, however easy his conscience is, or however great his personal and public expectations are. He has done that which will lose him, what no good man should ever lose, the respect of his friends, and for this he has obtained no more in exchange than the contempt of his foes. Both the manner and substance of his speech yesterday, worse than all, must have convinced those who heard him, that he has also lost his self-respect, and when a man loses that, he has nothing else to do than to go out, like Judas Iscariot, and hang himself.

Of Mr. Merrick, it is said and sung by those from his state, where the wrong he done is most deeply felt.—

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the counsels of the brave,
To blast them in their hour of might!"

I will not say, for I do not know that the reasons Macsycophant gave for his courtship are those adopted by the Senator from Maryland, for his sudden courtship, and wooing with the friends of Texas. "The siller mon, the siller mon," said Sir Archer, "was the north star of my affections!" Mr. Merrick declares he is honest and sincere, and we are bound to believe,—until we know to the contrary,—that Mr. Merrick is what he says he is.

SPINDLES IN THE WORLD.

It is estimated, says the New York Tribune, that there are now about fourteen millions of spindles in use in the United Kingdom, with a weekly production of yarn of 10¾ oz. per spindle. The consumption of Cotton since 1832 has gone up from 276,000,000 lbs. to 544,000,000 lbs. in 1844. The number of spindles from 9,955,000 to 14,000,000, the improvements in the process of spinning making the increase of spindles smaller in ratio than the consumption of the raw material. The production of spindles is about 1,800,000 per annum, of which 600,000 are required to replace old ones. Should the improvement in the condition of the lower class in England continue, it is supposed that the production of yarns could scarcely keep pace with the demand. And the scarcity of machine-makers, and the time necessary to get a spinning-mill in operation, will materially check the increase of production. The number of spindles at work in other countries is computed as follows:

Austria,	1,500,000
Austrian League,	815,000
France,	3,500,000
Belgium,	420,000
Russia,	700,000
Switzerland,	650,000
United States,	2,290,000
	9,875,000
Great Britain,	14,000,000
Total,	23,875,000

Early Potatoes.—The growing of early potatoes is carried to a very high degree of perfection in Lancashire, in England. The following method is pursued there in preparing the seed, and we doubt not but the information will be very acceptable to those about this city and elsewhere engaged in the business. The grand enemy that potatoes have to encounter at this season is the spring frosts, which are easily guarded against in the following manner while the growth of the potato is progressing in perfect security.

When they have procured the seed they select for their earliest kinds, the cultivators, aware that the root and top end of the tuber germinate at different periods, assort their sets in the following manner. The sets near the top or waxy end are found to come to maturity a fortnight earlier than those at the root end, and these therefore form two classes of sets for an earlier and a later crop.—The sets from the top are put separate from the sets into which the bottom or root end is divided. And all, after being sprinkled with lime, are put on a room floor where a strong current of air can be introduced at pleasure, the sets laid thin, about two layers in depth, and covered with chaff or dry saw-dust about two inches thick. This screens them from frosts and keeps them moderately warm, causing them to vegetate; but at the same time admits air to strengthen them and harden their shoots, which the cultivator improves by opening the doors and windows on every opportunity afforded by mild weather. They must be frequently examined, and when the shoots are sprung an inch and a half or two inches, one half of their covering must be carefully removed with either a wooden rake or by hand, taking care not to disturb or break the shoots. Light as well as air is requisite to strengthen and establish the roots. In this manner they suffer them to remain until it is safe to plant them giving them all the air possible.

By this method the shoots at the top become green, leaves are sprung, and the plants are moderately hardy. They are planted in rows in the usual method with the setting stick, but not so wide apart as for a later crop. The *top sets* are put out from ten days to two weeks before the other ones. Although the sets under this management are enabled to bear a little frost without injury, yet the first crop would be better and safer of a little covering in frosty nights.—*Lou. Journal.*

COMMERCIAL.

The New Scale of Canal Tolls.

All hands concerned in the trade on the Canal went to school yesterday—including Collector, Transporters, Clerks and ourselves—to figure out the Tolls according to the new scale. The classification and specifications of Tolls are exceedingly complicated and require much experience to calculate. We are unable to give anything like a detailed statement at the moment, and will state briefly the reduction on a few leading articles. A new system has been adopted on *through* freight (i.e. all freight cleared at this end for Philadelphia.) By it Maximum rates are expressed in dollars and cents; while the old rates in cents and mills are retained for way freight both on Canal and Railroad. An occasional correspondent at Harrisburgh writes us: "They will be difficult to understand at first, as there is a new system introduced of Maximum Tolls for the through trade, which works an important reduction on many articles."

Without giving the details of the calculations, we may state that the *reduction* of Tolls on Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Lard Oil and Tallow, on a cargo of 60,000 lbs., is $19 14. The reduction on a cargo of 300 bbls of Flour is $15 93. On raw Cotton there is a reduction of about $14 on a cargo of 60,000 lbs. On nearly every item there is some reduction. We shall as speedily as practicable prepare a table showing tolls of last season compared with the present.

The item of Coal is of importance, and we append a calculation of the charges hence to Philadelphia on a cargo of 60,000 lbs:

Toll on boat in Canal 276 miles at 2 cents	$ 5 52
Motive power toll on wheels, 19 pair, Portage Railroad, 36 miles, at 12 mills,	7 20
Columbia Railroad, 82 miles, at 7 mills	9 84
Motive power Toll on Cargo 118 miles, 5 mills per 1000 lbs.	35 40
Road Toll on both roads, 118 miles	4 72
Toll on cargo of 60,000 lbs at 22 cts	13 20
Use of Trucks	17 60
Total on 30 tons	$92 88
Total of State charges per ton	3 09

Last year the total for 30 tons was $133—reduction $40 12. If 23 cents per bushel can be obtained for it in Philadelphia, as we are assured can, then the transporters will have 8 cents per bushel for expenses and profits but we have authority for asserting that cargoes have frequently been sold out on the line at 25 cents per bushel. The margin for expense and profit is, therefore from 8 to 10 cents per bushel. The probable effect of this we shall consider at another time. The Transporters will now be able to fix upon the opening rates with certainty.

The following statement will show the difference between the rates of Toll last season and the present, on a few of the leading articles going clear through to Philadelphia. The calculation is made on a boat load of 60,000 lbs. and the amount of last season's toll is to be taken as the nett amount after taking off the *Drawback*:

Articles.	*Quantity.*	1844.	1845.	*Amount of Reduction.*
Flour,	300 bls.	$47.73	$31.80	$15.93
Cotton,	60,000 lbs.	62.58	45.00	17.58
Pork,	214 bls.	42.28	30.00	12.28
Tobacco,	60,000 lbs	86.22	75.00	11.22
Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Lard Oil, Beef, Tallow, Hemp, Bale rope, Bagging,	60000 lbs.	$6.22	60.00	26.22
Coal,	30 tons.	30.72	13.20	17.52
Wheat,	60,000 lbs.	139.44	45.00	94.44
Feathers,	do.	150.60	120.00	30.60
Wool,	do	139.44	120.00	19.44
Rags,	do.	150.60	108.00	42.60

The above shows the amount of Tolls on the cargo alone—the motive power and other Railroad charges are the same as last season.

The St Louis Republican contains a cut representing a series of Caves lately discovered within about 55 miles of that city, in Jefferson county, Mo. Five have been already discovered, all rich in lead ore in an extraordinary degree. It is thought to be the richest lead ever discovered.

The N. Y. Express says—"The Bishops's Fund, in this diocese, from the interest of which the diocesan draws his support, is already the subject of discussion. One of the Trustees has presented a formal protest against any portion of it being used for the payment of Bishop Onderdonk's last quarter's salary. Several meetings have been held on the question, which is not yet decided."

The Missing Cutter Vigilant—Discovery of the Wreck.

The Key West Gazette of the 1st instant states that Mr. Johnson, late pilot on board the U. S. Cutter Vigilant, lost in the Gulf, has discovered, after a minute search, about 20 miles from Key West, the bodies of two of her ill-fated crew, which he had decently interred. During his search, he found three of her boats, besides the mainsail, mainboom, water casks and breakers'-compass, spars and instrument case, all of which were so injured as to be unfit for use. Between New River and Lake Worth, he discovered a great portion of the vessel, which had been burnt—together with gun carriages and other materials, and in his opinion the Cutter must have drifted ashore about eight miles north of Boca Ratone River, and was probably there stript and burnt, as he saw a great number of burnt plank and timber, which he supposed to have belonged to her.

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 1, 1845.

Marble Manufactures of Pittsburgh.

Though we state the subject which we intend to notice by this head, we have also in view the extensive establishment of W. W. Wallace & Co. Liberty street which is deserving of praise for the variety of branches conducted within it, and the skill manifested in their details. This house maintains a direct import and export trade with France, receiving thence burr blocks, and sending beeswax, &c., to balance receipts. The senior partner is the same gentleman noticed by Mr. Lyford, of Baltimore, in his Western business Directory, as exhibiting much talent by the production of several remarkably accurate and finished heads and miniature statues. As he does not know what we are saying about him, all the offence this deserved praise may give, must attach to us. (And by way of parenthisis we may remark that we have not a particle of doubt, but Mr. W. would have attained a very high degree of eminence by his genius as a Sculptor had he devoted himself to it.) On the ground floor of the firm's establishment the building of Burr mill stones is prosecuted to a heavy extent. Close by the engine there is a large gang of saws for cutting marble and stone into blocks and slabs of any dimension. Any one who has ever noticed the old slow and laborious process of hand labor, will be astonished at the rapidity and exactness with which a block six feet long, by four feet in breadth, and any thickness, is severed into any requisite number of slabs.

Beside this tireless set of noisy saws an iron plate of large diameter runs in a horrizontal position—on this, marble undergoes the first process in polishing. On the upper floor the material is manufactured. Here are a number of machines, and some very curious operations are going on. A marble slab is cut into long strips which are then *planed*—that is the word—into a variety of mouldings, the same as carpenters "stick" on wood. These are polished by other machines and cut to build Mantle pieces, Centre Tables, &c. We have examined at various times a variety of splendid articles of these descriptions of various shapes and sizes. Every thing manufactured of Marble or Stone is made here. As to Marbles there are Egyptian, Italian and other foreign varieties, and several kinds of domestic. Much of the machinery is the production of Mr. W's own talent, and is known in no other establishment in the United States, an advantage which enables Pittsburgh to undersell any other city in the west.

We need not notice particularly the Engine and machine shops of the firm. They build a large amount of both for every part of the South West, West and North West. A Right is owned by them for Lull's Snut machine covering the entire Union from the centre of Pa., west. This is an invention of extraordinary excellence, and is driving every other machine for the same purpose out of use. The difficulty so long experienced by Millers in procuring articles of real worth made them wary at first of purchasing this machine, but its extraordinary performance and durability has secured the very top of public favor wherever it has been used.

We have seen a great many more certificates from the first millers in the country as to its superiority than we care about reading; and we have divers times observed them boxed up and shipped to Chicago, Iowa, Wiskonsin, and other extreme points of the Union. One fact in relation to them—they are of almost endless durability. In a very large mill in Ohio no less than two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat were run through one of them, and the miller declared afterwards that it was just as good as new! This is only one fact out of scores.

The other Marble establishments in the city are owned and conducted by Messrs. Lawton & Wilkins and Mr. Howarth. In Allegheny city the latter gentleman has a Mill for sawing and polishing by machinery. Mr. Chislett, the well known Architect, also has a Marble yard in that city. We have often been in all these establishments, for no other purpose than to examine their work, and though some years since it was customary for our wealthy citizens to buy their articles east, they no more think of doing it now than buying flour there. In all our grave yards, specimens of taste and skill are abundant. We were especially struck with a beautiful family vault, built for the late James Park, Esq., by Messrs. Lawton & Wilkins. It is near the Minersville turnpike, on the hill, and well worth examination. But it won't do to get into particulars, else we shall have an endless task. We commend the several establishments to the entire West as offering work of every variety of pattern and marble, on better terms than can possibly be obtained by going east. By purchasing here, all the risk of carriage, which is very great, is avoided, and they will find our Manufacturers men of *taste*, which is an indispensible point.

ANOTHER RUMOR.—A Washington letter says:—"A report is in town that instructions have been received by the English and French Embassies here, to make a joint protest in the name of the two governments, to our government, against the annexation of Texas to the United States"

☞The Harrisburg Union, alluding to Col. Polk's retinue on his way to Washington, says he had "only two *negro servants* with him, his coachman and *his wife*."

Highly complimentary to the President's wife, to be classed with his coachman as a *negro servant*.

☞A Catalogue of the *Western Theological Seminary* has been laid on our table. By this we learn that the whole number of the Alumni of the institution is 191. The most of these are now pastors of Presbyterian churches, some few of other churches, sixteen are foreign Missionaries, and twenty-one have died. There are in the institution at present, Resident Licentiates 2; number of the Senior Class, 14; of the Middle Class 19; of the Junior Class 15—total, 50. The Professors in the Institute are, Rev. David Elliott, D. D., Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology; Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature, Rev. Alex. T. M'Gill, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government.

This institution is under the jurisdiction and patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old School, but members of any evangelical denomination are admitted to attend, and we are glad to see many of them embrace the privilege. There is one annual session, commencing Oct. 1, and ending about the middle of June. Expense of the session, for board, &c., about $85,00. No charge for tuition.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of Illinois in a case recently submitted, has decided, first, that an attachment under the laws of the State of Illinois *is a lien* on the property attached; and, secondly, that under the Registry act of that State now in force, an attachment is a lien which takes precedence of a prior unregistered deed, of the existence of which at the date of the levy under the attachment, the attaching creditor had no notice.

A Locofoco correspondent of the N. Y. Express, who hates treason, though it accrues to the advantage of his party, sends that paper the following impromptu about Mr. Merrick:

Merrick's course draws to a close,
His name with Locofocos goes;
He lately made a movement thence,
And Friday last he leaped the fence.

He came in sentiment with Clay,
But now for Polk and Texas hies away;
And like to Judas with or sans the peif,
He may go home and hang himself.

The Oregon.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial, states from the best authority, that the Oregon negociation will come to an early issue, and one entirely satisfactory to the people of the United States.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 25, 1845.

Dear Sir:—We have been engaged to-day upon a bill of the greatest importance to our state and particularly to your own city—that relative to the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Cumberland to Pittsburgh. The bill was called up yesterday in the Senate, but some private bills obtained the preference, and it was not until this morning that the question came up fairly for discussion, when Mr. Darsie offered the following amendment, viz:

Provided, however, That by the acceptance of the provisions of this act, the said Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall be bound, upon the completion of this road to Pittsburgh, to permit the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Rail Road Company, or any other Rail Road Company or Companies which are or shall be incorporated by the Legislature of this State, to connect with the said Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road at any point within the State of Maryland or Virginia upon the same terms and conditions as such connexion is allowed in Pennsylvania, under the act to which this is a supplement.

Mr. Darsie stated that he had never arose under a greater sense of responsibility, which the great importance of this bill was well calculated to arouse. He proceeded to detail the legislative action since the question arose, referring to the act of 1838, the preamble of which he read as giving the views of the Legislature at that time—a bill which had been supported by Messrs. Foulkrod and Rahn, now members of the Senate, and passed by the strong vote of 75 to 14 in the House. This act gave the right of way, with a proviso that, if Pittsburgh was not selected as the terminus, a branch should be made to that City.

In 1839 an extension of the time was granted coupled with such onerous provisions as to amount to a prohibition in the view of the Company,—not only requiring their consent to any connexion with other roads we might choose to ask, but compelling her to sue in the Legislatures of their States, for *their* consent to such connexion; by that law we retain control of the tolls, and they were not allowed to charge less than four cents per ton per mile, making the toll on a ton of coal from Cumberland to Baltimore from $5,00 to $7,00! Thus were the company compelled to seek other routes to the Ohio River, without the limits of Pennsylvania—other routes were *found*, or we should have had no application such as is now pending. They surveyed no less than three routes—one to Parkersburg, another to Middle Island, and a third to Fishing Creek, some thirty miles below Wheeling. The Company made no application *here*—they went to the Virginia Legislature, and had they succeeded there last winter, the question would not have arisen in Harrisburgh. It was, however, again brought before the Legislature of Virginia at its present session and a bill passed allowing them to traverse its territory, giving them ten years to complete the road, with the single restriction that, should another terminus be selected, they shall construct a road therefrom to Wheeling.

The Company has already spent more than eight millions of dollars upon the road, and have now three millions of bonds available; there can be no doubt of their intention to proceed to the completion of their road to the Ohio at an early day.

Mr. Darsie then spoke of the great advantage of a canal over railroad transportation, as regards freight, and the certainty of an almost total loss of the trade of the great valleys of the West to our state works, should the Western terminus be south of Pittsburgh. As regards the travel, it would be much the same; in arguing which position he alluded to an incident which would prove the truth of his position.

Mr. Henderson had started a Stage Line from Brownsville to Cumberland, which with the slack water navigation on the Monongahela made a communication by railroad, stage and steam boat between Baltimore and Pittsburgh, but his enterprise was crushed by a system of discriminating tolls, (by which the passengers from Pittsburgh were charged one dollar each more than those from Wheeling,) upon the railroad from Cumberland to Baltimore, the reason was plain; the President of the Company candidly admitted it—with no route from Pittsburgh the *whole* travel passed over their road, leaving the Ohio at Wheeling; with a line of stages from Pittsburgh, many passed on to your city, and *when there* the Pennsylvania route had an equal chance for the travel, and many went to Philadelphia instead of taking their road to Baltimore. Was it not evident that a termination below Pittsburgh could deprive us of the chance we should otherwise have of receiving our share of the travel! A termination at Pittsburgh secured this to us. How much greater our danger would be when railroads are made from a southern terminus on the Ohio, throughout the great West!

He then referred to Mr. Ellett's report, the action of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, &c., and read a strong recommendation of the measure from Messrs. Cope & Co. and others of the principal Merchants and business men of that city.

Mr. Darsie made a very able argument in favor of the Railroad bill, which shook the confidence of some of the Senators in the position taken by its opponents. I regret exceedingly that I am not able to give you a better sketch of his remarks, but the space I occupy in your columns is too limited to contain more; I therefore give you a few of his positions.

It is perfectly evident that the interests of Pittsburgh, are those of the State, including even the city of Philadelphia, which raises its voice in our legislative halls against every thing almost which is not designed especially for her own benefit. The representation in the two houses from the "City and County" numbering eighteen members, gives them united and almost controlling influence in the government of our State. It is trusted that no narrow view of this measure may be taken by these members, a number of whom are certainly intelligent and talented.

Mr. Black of Greene County, and Mr. Crabb of the city opposed the bill; the latter stated that he did not believe our works could compete with those which this bill was to render complete. A slow Canal with a Railroad having no less than eleven inclined planes, requiring several transshipments of freight, must suffer by any such competition. The bill will insure the completion of the road to Wheeling. If let alone he did not believe the road would be pushed any further for some years to come, and anticipated no immediate danger.

Mr. Craig, of Washington, considered the opposition of the gentleman from Greene to be the result of the influence of some owners of property on the National Road, who were busily engaged in boring against the bill. He was in favor of the measure.

Mr. Sullivan addressed the Senate at length in an argument in support of the measure as the only means by which our State Works could compete with this formidable opponent. He was followed by Mr. Babbit of Erie, who supported the bill until the hour of adjournment. The question is on a motion made by Mr. Crabb to postpone indefinitely. However much such a result is to be regretted, do not be surprised if a suicidal policy should prevail, and the motion be agreed to. We have been ruled in this manner so long, that no one has the least right to be surprised at another dose of the same medicine which has thrown poor Pennsylvania on her back.

The House passed a large number of private bills to-day—among others one laying out a State road in Beaver and Mercer counties, and an act incorporating a Company to construct a Railroad from the Lykens Valley to the Wisconisco canal, a distance of sixteen miles, to which is transferred the said Canal, (a work upon which the State expended some $300,000 previous to its being dismantled and abandoned,) retaining the privilege of resuming it after 1853 on paying the difference between the repairs and tolls, with 5 per cent interest. It is alleged that this will bring business to a portion of our State works. Perhaps so, but the Erie Extension should be a warning.

Letter to the editor, dated

Harrisburgh, Feb. 25, 1845.

Dear Sir:—The bill reported in the Senate relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was taken up this morning. Messrs. Darsie and Sullivan discussed the subject with great ability, and replied to their opponents, Messrs. Black of Green, and Crabb of Philadelphia, in a most masterly manner. Messrs. D. and S. have discharged their duty upon this important question most satisfactorily indeed, and deserve the warmest thanks of their constituents, and all who appreciate the true interests of the Commonwealth. They were ably supported by Messrs. Craig of Washington, and Hill of Westmoreland, practical

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, FOR THE YEAR 1844.

DR. ROBERT GLASS, Esq., late Treasurer, deceased. CR.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1843, $763 30½

Receipts from Collectors, viz:

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Charles Craig, for 1843, 850 00
SECOND WARD.
John McKee, 1843, 700 00
THIRD WARD.
Thomas Fairman, 1843, 800 00
FOURTH WARD.
John Vandivender, 1843, 600 00
FIFTH WARD.
James Dalzell, 1843, 472 00
FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.
William A. Irvin, 1843, 300 00
THIRD WARD.
William Benson, 1843, 130 00
PITT TOWNSHIP.
Asa Bougher, 1840, $ 18 00
John Beatty, 1843, 430 00
418 00
PEEBLES TOWNSHIP.
James Mitchell, 1843, 100 00
WILKINS TOWNSHIP.
James Kelly, 1843, 525 00
PLUM TOWNSHIP.
Robert Carothers, 1843, 115 00
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP.
Henry Westbay, 1842, 100 00
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
John Payne, 1842, 121 00
John Simmons, 1843, 200 00
321 00
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.
Amos Holland, 1843, 228 95
LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.
Henry Ingraham, 1843, 25 00
ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.
Alex. Speer, 1843, 183 00
FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.
James Vincent, 1840, 10 00
Thos. McClean, 1843 in full 770 47
780 47
MOON TOWNSHIP.
Wm. McKindlay, 1843, 70 00
OHIO TOWNSHIP.
Thos. Pinkerton, 1843, 219 00
RESERVE TOWNSHIP.
Abra'm S. Ledoo, 1843, 500 00
PINE TOWNSHIP.
John Willoby, 1843, 54 00
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.
James Fleming, 1843, 143 00
EAST DEER TOWNSHIP.
Daniel Howe, 1843, 100 00
LAWRENCEVILLE BOROUGH.
Wm. D. Moore, 1843, 36 00
SHARPSBURG BOROUGH.
Philip Miller, 1843, 17 00
REDEMPTION MONEY—on Unseated Lands, 17 97
ELIJAH TROVILLO, Esq., Sheriff—balance on last settlement, 8 12½

$8,606 82

* Balance, 108 77

*Paid into Treasury during session of Auditors.

EXPENDITURES.

Amounts paid, viz:

Assessors, their pay, $172 25
Aldermen's fees, 29 35
BRIDGES.
Amount paid J. Middleswarth for repairs to Miller's Run Bridge, $8 00
Amount paid I. Hilands & Co. in full, for Pine Creek br'ge, 79 83
87 83
COMMISSIONERS OF COUNTY.
Am't paid John Johnston, Esq. 35 00
" John Forsyth, " 75 00
" J. Cunningham, " 40 00
150 00
CORONER'S FEES.
Amount paid David Hartz, Esq., 10 30
CONSTABLE'S FEES, 26 43½
COUNSEL TO COMMISSIONERS.
E. B. Todd, Esq., 75 00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, 9 37½
COURTS.
DISTRICT COURT.
Amount paid G. Kyler, crier, 27 50
" " Tipstaves, 89 00
" " Jurors, 853 75
970 25
QUARTER SESSIONS and Common Pleas.
Amount paid Crier, 23 75
" Tipstaves, 115 00
" Jurors, 848 37½
" do. board, 3 25
" Com'th wits'ses, 29 94½
1020 32
" Discount on Currency, 29 16
" Election expenses, 109 06
" Furniture for C't house, 2 50
" Fuel & light for Court House and Jail, 178 30
" Furnaceman at Jail, 5 00
" Interest on Loans, 1534 91
" Jail fees and Prisoners' allowance, 113 06
" Alex. Black, Jail Physician, balance 1843, 25 00
" Public Printing, 2 25
" Premium on Fox scalps, 2 62½
ROADS.
Am't paid road viewers and viewers of road damages, 13 00
ROAD DAMAGES.
Am't paid Wm. Forgy, Robinson tp., 120 00
Repairs to Court House and Jail, 3 92
Stationery for Commissioners' office, 4 00
SUPERINTENDENT of Public Buildings.
Am't paid R. C. Thompson on acc't, 30 00
Taxes and costs refunded, 1 22
Treasurer's salary, 106 03
Am't paid John C. Davitt, Esq. Treasurer, per J. P. Glass, 3000 00
Do. do. do., per Joseph Lytle, 631 88
Do. do. do., per J. Cunningham, 35 00
Balance, 108 77

$8,606 82

(Receipts Continued.)

J. M'Elhenny, 1842 in full 372 32
Jno. Miller 1843 " 393 54
Wm. Nelson, 1844 " 685 91
1,654 35
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.
*D. Aiken, 1844 on ac't 264 00
RESERVE TOWNSHIP
James Woods, 1841 90,00
James M'Intyre, 1842 in full 384,15
Ab'm S. Ledoo, 1843 " " 171,71
" " 1844 on ac. 177,00
822 86
PINE TOWNSHIP.
John Willowby, 1843 in full 57,94
John M'Kinney, 1844 on ac. 438,41
496 35
DEER TOWNSHIP.
James Leslie, 1836 in full, 31 00
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP.
John Dickey, 1842 in full 91,98
James Fleming, 1843 " " 66,10
Wm. S. Gray, 1844 on ac. 196,00
334 08
EAST DEER TOWNSHIP.
*Jos. B. Miller, 1839 on ac. 115,00
Dan'l Howe 1843 in full, 207,76
Jos. Crawford, 1844 on ac. 270,00
592 76
INDIANA TOWNSHIP.
P. A. Pecham, 1839 in full, 165,68
C. R. M'Elheny, 1844 " 746,83
852 51
BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH.
John M'Kee, 1841 in full 127,08
Samuel Hare, 1842 on ac. 465,00
James Barr, 1843 in full 607,38
Jas. M'Roberts, 1844 on ac. 695,00
1894 44
LAWRENCEVILLE BOROUGH.
Wm. D. Moore, 1843 in full 21,76
" " 1844 on ac. 246,00
267 76
SHARPSBURGH BOROUGH.
Wm. Lapsley, 1844 81 00
BONDS.
Wm. Wilkins Esq., on ac. 383 78
R. S. Cassat Esq., " " 600 00
COUNTY SCRIP, (new issue,) 22,500 00
BERKS COUNTY STATE SCRIP —received by Collectors, from which they were exonerated by Commissioners, $13,00
Less am't paid dis. on same, 6,50 6 50
COSTS—In the case of Com'th *vs* Athony Boiley, 10,00
" H. Davidson, 5,00
" Jas. Mahoney on note, 6,00
" John Martin, 5,00 26 00
FINES—In the case of Com'th *vs* Caspar Waltour, 20 00
INTEREST—Rec'd of R. S. Cassat on bond 192 00
LOANS—From individuals, 625 00
REDEMPTION MONEY on unseated property, 275 54
TAXES on unseated lands 985 02¼
" Received by Collectors of 1843, returned as lost, 45
Amount rec'd of Wm. Lecky Esq., (former Sheriff) in full of his acc't 710 71
Amount rec'd of C. Darragh Esq., on acc't of fine and costs rec'd by him from Neal M'Elwaine et al 95 00
Amount rec'd of Harmar Denny, Esq., for old iron pipe 14 00
Amount rec'd of Wm. Croghan, Esq., for old iron pipe 48 00
Amount rec'd of James Taylor for Curb Stone 4 12½
Amount rec'd of James M'Kenna for old summer house 7 00
Amount rec'd of John Johnston Esq., refunded 29 42
Amount rec'd of John Forsyth Esq., refunded 13 10
Amount rec'd of James Cunningham Esq., refunded 51 00
RENT
Amount rec'd of United States for for one year's rent of Court and Jury rooms, to 1st April last, 17,00 00
Amount rec'd of Wm. M'Clure Esq., for office in basement to 1st Oct. 1843 25 00

$72,526 13½

(Expenditures Continued.)

Am't paid M'Clintock & Co., Carpet for S. Court, 135 38
Am't paid R. Fairman, desk for Q. S. & D. C. 37 50
Am't paid R. Fairman, deposit box for Treasurer, 2 25
Am't paid A. Miller, book case, 18 00
Am't paid A. Miller, bedsteads for Jail, 42 00
Am't paid E. Edmundson, Upholstery, 7 87½
Am't paid S. Morrow, tin ware, 10 51
Am't paid R. C. Thompson, cloak pins, &c., 1 75
Am't paid Lynd & Bickley, clock for Commissioners, 8 00
263 26½
FUEL AND LIGHT.
For Court House and Jail, 188 39
FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.
Am't paid for pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice, 125 72
HORSE STEALING.
Am't paid for apprehending horse thieves, as per Act of Assembly, 66 20
INTEREST ON LOANS.
Am't paid interest on permanent loans, $2,880 00
Am't paid interest on temporary loans, 616 79
3,496 79
Am't of interest paid by John M'Elhenny as Collector, refunded, 6 25
JAIL FEES and Prisoner's allowance.
Amount paid E. Trovillo; Sh'ff from Nov. 16th to Dec. 31st 1843 $193,75
" 1st quarter ending 31st March last 507,27
" 2d do do 30th June 665,68
" 3d do do 30th Sept. 659,12½
" 4th do do 31st Dec. 715,45
2,741 27½
" Clothing, bedding, &c. for prisoners, 284 00½
" Medicines for prisoners, 17 58
" Furnace man at Jail 335 00
PHYSICIAN AT JAIL.
Amount paid Alex'r Black, M. D. his salary for 1844, 100 00
MILITIA EXPENSES.
Amt. paid N. Patterson for making out Collectors books of militia fines, 25 00
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING, 545 00
POSTAGE, 2 73
PREMIUM on Fox Scalps, 87 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Amount paid John Chislett as Architect, in full $190,00
" paid costs in the case of Jack & M'Known, *vs* Allegheny Co., 9,29
" paid James M'Kown for plastering, in full, 1646,58
" paid Jas. Cochran for iron railing in front of Court House, 420,11
" paid John Wall, painting dome, &c., 100,00
2,365 98
ROAD VIEWING.
Amount paid road viewers and viewers of road damages, 427 31½
ROAD DAMAGES.
Amt. paid D. Winters, Ohio Township, 40,00
" Robert Maloney, Findlay, 31,00
" J. Doolittle, Robinson, 116,00
" J. & N. Cubbage, " 76,00
" Hugh Brown, " 103,00
" Wm. Cowan, Baldwin, 33,00
" Jas. Cochran, Up. St. Clair 28,00
" Saml. Scott, Robinson, 125,00
" Saml. Nixon, Up. St. Clair, 60,00
" Carvel Rigdon, " " 15,00
627 00
REDUCTION ON LOANS.
Amount paid individuals temporary loans, 18,936 66
Am't. of County Scrip cancelled, 1,569 00
Redemption money on unseated property refunded, 220 57
Repairs to Court House and Jail, 507 65½
Amount paid Parry, Scott & Co. for heating Jail on ac't. 1,000 00
SUPERINTENDENT of Public Buildings.
Amount paid R. C. Thompson on account, 415 00
SHERIFF'S FEES. Am't. paid A. Bayne, Esq., former Sheriff, 9 06¼
STREETS.
Amount paid City of Pittsburgh—appropriation to the grading of Fifth and Grant streets. 1,000 00
TAXES and *COSTS* refunded, 477 90½
TREASURER'S SALE—Amount paid for advertising, 24 50
TREASURER'S SALARY, 550 00
WATER TAX, City of Pittsburgh, 100 00
Balance in Treasury, 12,911 03

$72,526 13½

ELIJAH TROVILLO, Esq., Sheriff, in account with Allegheny County, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1844, inclusive.

DR.

To amount paid Jail fees and prisoners' allowance from 16th of Nov. to 31st Dec. 1844, both days inclusive, $193 75
Amount paid quarter ending 31st March, 1844 507 27
Amount paid quarter ending 30th June, 1844, 665 68
Amount paid quarter ending 30th Sept., 1844, 659 12½
Amount paid quarter ending 31st Dec., 1844, 715 45
2,741 27½
Amt. of fees received on sundry executions against Collectors 17 60
" 72 verditcts rendered in District Court, 288 00
" 15 " in Common Pleas, 60 00
" Fines and Verdicts in Court of Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1843 20 25
" Fines and Verdicts March Term, 1844 429 00
" Fines and Verdicts June Term, " 192 06¼
" Fines and Verdicts Oct. Term, " 124 06¼
" Fines and Verdicts Dec. Term, " 5 00

$3,877 25

* Balance 375 25¼

*Paid into Treasury during session of Auditors.

CR.

By Jail fees and prisoners' allowance from Nov. 16, to Dec. 31, 193 75
" quarter end'g 31st March, 1844, 507 27
" " " 30th June " 665 68
" " " 30th Sept. " 659 12½
" " " 31st Dec., " 715 45
" summoning 176 Jurors for District Court, $168 25
" summoning 856 Jurors for Q. S. & C. P., 214 75
" summoning 96 Grand Jurors, 24 00
407 00
" conveying 30 convicts to Western Penitentiary, at 2 50 each 75 00
" conveying Alexander Rotrick to House of Refuge 100 00
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases, Dec. Term, 1843 $8 50
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases March Term, 1844, 34 15
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases June Term 1844, 35 00
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases, Oct. Term, 1844, 44 00
" Amt. of fees in Criminal cases, Dec. Term, 1844, 33 50
155 15
" Commission and levying fines on $692 at 3 per cent, 20 76
" Cash paid postage on Writ for Special Election, 00 56¼
" Advertising Special, General and Presidential Election, 2 25
" Balance due Dec. 31, 1844, 375 25¼

$3,877 25

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT FOR 1844.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq. whose term expired 12th Oct. last, served from the 1st of January to the 12th of Oct., 223 days $334 50
Balance due him at last settlement, 4 00
$338 50
Amount paid him in full, 338 50

JOHN FOSYTH, Esq., served from the 1st of January to 31st of Dec., 298 days, $447 00
Balance due him on last settlement, 71 50
$518 50
Amount paid him in full, 518 50

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esq., served from 1st of January to 31st Dec., 306 days, $459 00
Amount paid him in full, 459 00

WILLIAM MAGILL, Esq., served from the 14th of Oct., to 31st Dec., 68 days, $102 00
Amount paid him on account, 60 00
Balance due him, $42 00

AMOUMT OF TAXES assessed and paid, Collectors' Fees, Lost Taxes and Balence due by Collectors, for the year 1844.

Districts.	*Amt. Assessed.*	*Collectors' Names.*	*Amt. Paid.*	*Commis'ns.*	*Exonera'ns.*	*Bal. Due.*
1st Ward, }	$1,492 62	*Charles Craig,	$3,490 00			$892 62
2d Ward, } Pittsburgh Allegh'y.	2,988 62	*John McKee,	1,981 73			1,116 89
3d Ward, }	3,652 12	Thomas Fairman,	2,800 00			852 12
4th Ward,	4,008 62	Moses Ward,				4,008 62
5th Ward, }	1,743 37	Alexander Glass,	803 00			940 37
1st Ward, }	1,635 99	David Smith,	300 00			1,335 99
2d Ward, }	1,026 91	Wm. McHendley,				1,026 91
3d Ward, }	1,106 71	Thos. H. Stewart,				1,106 71
4th Ward, }	2,123 22	Wm. Davidson,	920 31			1,207 41
Pitt township,	4,406 39	John Rea,	1,992 00			2,414 39
Peebles,	1,584 22	John M. Davis,	1,111 58			472 64
Wilkins,	1,138 49	Robert Donalson,				1,138 49
Plum,	904 25	Uzziah Stewart,	681 00			223 25
Versailles,	575 17	John J. Muse,	225 00			350 17
Elizabeth,	1,599 44	Andrew Fife,				1,599 44
Jefferson,	841 01	John Shepler,	201 00			640 01
Mifflin,	811 47	Naaman Freeman	186 00			625 47
Upper St. Clair,	1,407 76	Samuel Conner	100 00			1,307 76
Lower St. Clair,	1,927 16	William Perkins,	808 00			1,119 16
Robinson,	885 03	Arch'd Liggett,	399 00			486 03
Fayette,	1,280 10	Robert Potter,	1,213 01	63 84	3 25	
Findlay,	660 76	*Jas. Glendening,	539 00	32 57	2 00	87 19
Moon,	613 52	James Aten,	16 00			597 52
Ohio,	710 14	*Jno M. Crawford,	491 00	35 18	6 52	177 44
Franklin,	352 91	*David Eakin,	264 00			88 91
Ross,	742 23	William Nelson,	685 49	26 07	11 26	
Reserve,	913 14	Abra'm S. Ledoo,	177 00			736 14
Pine,	673 77	John McKinney,	438 41			235 36
East Deer,	614 34	Joseph Crawford,	270 00			344 34
West Deer,	425 92	William S. Gray,	196 00			229 92
Indiana,	820 16	C. K. M'Elhenny,	746 83	39 30	34 03	
Sharpsburgh Borough,	163 34	William Lapsley,	81 00			82 34
Lawrenceville "	315 30	*Wm. D. Moore,	246 00	15 55	4 30	49 45
Birmingham "	843 97	*Jas. McRoberts,	695 00			153 97
	$47,993 81		$21,962 86	$222 51	$61 36	$25,747 08

Those marked thus * have paid the balance due on their duplicate during the session of Auditors —and most of the Collectors above named have paid more or less on their duplicates since the 1st of January last.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS due the County of Allegheny, on the 31st day of Dec'er, A. D. 1844.

Balance due from Collectors of 1844 as above,	$25,747 08
B. Weaver, Esq. late Sheriff,	130 09
James H. Neal Collector of Mifflin Township for 1834 as per last report, subject to interest,	339 77
William Drake Collector of the west Ward of the City of Pittsburgh for 1836 as per last report,	435 68
*Joseph B. Miller, Collector of East Deer Township for 1839, subject to interest	45 40
William Duncan Collector of West Deer, for 1837 subject to interest,	220 62
William Irwin Collector of Lawrenceville for 1841, per last report, subject to interest,	218 93
John Horner Collector of Wilkins, for 1841, subject to interest as per last report,	682 17
Asa Bougher Collector of Pitt Township, for 1840, subject to interest,	1,739 44
*Matthew Shields Collector of Elizabeth, for 1841, subject to interest,	658 60
Johnston Adams, Collector of Upper St. Clair, for 1841, subject to interest,	447 42
James M'K. Snodgrass, Collector of Mifflin, for 1841, subject to interest,	262 16
James Woods, Collector of Reserve, for 1841, subject to interest,	192 81
*Erasmus Cooper, Collector of Ross, for 1841,	216 73
William M'Kindlay, Collector of Moon, for 1842 subject to interest,	155 37
*James Dalzell, Collector of Fifth Ward, for 1843,	141 95
*James C. Richey, Collector of Robinson, for 1842, subject to interest,	110 88½
Samuel Hare, Collector of Birmingham for 1842, subject to interest,	370 84
Wm. A. Irvin, Collector of the 1st Ward, Allegheny, for 1843, subject to interest,	669 85
Joseph Irwin, Collector of 2d Ward, Allegheny, for 1843	514 53
James Mitchell, Collector of Peebles, for 1843, subject to interest,	282 97
Benjamin Kelly, Collector of Wilkins, for 1843, subject to interest,	1,033 84
*Zaccheus Patterson, Collector of Versailles, for 1843, subject to interest,	79 17
Jonathan Philips, Collector for Robinson, for 1841,	92 11
Joseph Livingston, Collector of Mifflin, for 1840,	78 36
	34,888 87½
Amount brought up.	$34,888 87½
Robert Lytle, Collector of Elizabeth, for 1843, subject to interest,	890 29
*Amos Holland, Collector of Upper St. Clair, for 1843 subject to interest,	201 24
*Alexander Speer, Collector of Robinson, for 1843, subject to interest,	55 03½
Joseph M'Fadden, Collector of Moon, for 1843, subject to interest	411 50
Phillip Miller, Collector of Sharpsburgh, for 1843, subject to interest,	31 12
Daniel Shawhan, Collector of Elimingham, for 1843, balance on his note,	34 94
George King, note, subject to interest,	25 00
Wm. Farley and D. Foliarts, note for costs,	39 62
John D. Mahon, Esq., note for costs (assumed.)	10 00
William Wallace, his notes dated January 22d, 1842, with interest,	101 82
J. Sharp, balance on his note,	4 92½
Edward Moore, his note with interest,	31 22
William Wilkins, Esq., balance on his bond with interest,	196 49
P. McKenna, balance on sale of old Court House furniture,	65 50
J. Lowry, his note dated Dec. 21st 1842,	47 52
J. B. Conner, his note for costs,	10 00
Samuel Kingston, Esq., for a Franklin Stove,	8 00
Cornelius Darragh, Esq., balance of fine and costs received from Neal M'Elwaine, et al,	25 98
William Graham, balance on his note for costs,	5 48
Anthony Boliey, balance on his note for costs,	22 62
Henry Pike, bal. on his note for costs,	20 00
B. Miller and John G. Bothness, balance on his note,	6 43
Lenox Rea, " " "	18 35
Henry Davidson, " "	14 58
John Berry's bond, " "	70 29
James H. Stouffer's note,	6 67
James Mahoney,	5 49
John Martin, balance on his note,	89
James Wilkinson's note for costs,	12 54
Kaine & Flinn's " "	18 00
Wm. M'Clure, Esq., his note for office rent and fuel up to 1st April last,	29 00
John Griffen's note for costs,	32 56
Caspar Waltour's " "	37 94
James Coleman's bond,	30 00
	$37,406 92½

The Commission of Collectors is included in the amounts reported against them, for which they will be entitled to a credit on final settlement of their duplicates.

STATEMENT OF DEBTS and Credits of the County of Allegheny, December 31st, 1844.

Dr.		Cr.	
To James Ross Esq., for Court House and Jail lot	$20,000 00	By Balance in Treasury	$12,911 03½
" James Ross Esq. on permanent Loan,	48,000 00	" Amt. of outstanding debts as above stated,	37,406 92½
" David Shields Esq., on permanent Loan,	3,000 00	" balance due from Pitt township for expense of extending City limits as per Act of Assembly,	2,926 40
" Sundry individuals on temporary Loan,	1,000 00	" balance on R. S. Cassatt's bond for purchase of old Jail lot,	2,600 00
" Outstanding Warrants of 1844	43 60	" County Deficit,	61,322 24
" County Scrip outstanding,	48,111 00		
" Amount undrawn by Commissioners,	42 00		
	$120,196 60		$120,196 60

We the undersigned Auditors, elected to audit, adjust and settle the public accounts of the County of Allegheny from the 1st day of January 1844, to the 31st day of December of the same year, both days inclusive, having examined the same, respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas the foregoing statement and report.

Given under our hands and seals at the Auditor's Office, this 25th day of February A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

JOHN MAGILL,
ROBERT DONALDSON, } Auditors.
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Allegheny County, March 5th, 1845.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Allegheny for the year 1844, also of the amount of County tax for each of the respective Wards, Boroughs and Townships within the County, at the rate of three mills on the dollar of the assessed value of Real Estate, including personal taxes, together with a statement of the Debts and Credits of the County, as shown by the books on the 31st day of December of the same year, in conformity with the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Witness our hands the day and year above written.

JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM MAGILL,

Attest: JAMES GORMLY, Clerk. March 9—d11&w2t.

(American, Chronicle and Post copy twice weekly.)

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion····$0 50
" " " Two insertions···· 0 75
" " " Three insertions···· 1 00
" " " Three months···· 3 00
" " " Six months····· 6 00
" " " Twelve months···10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less, One year·····$6 00
" " " Six months····· 5 00

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 6, 1845.

TEXAS ANNEXED.

Texas having been, formally and solemnly annexed to this Union, as far as the joint action of the two Houses of Congress can annex it, it only now remains for us to give such historical facts connected with this important event, as will clearly exhibit all the actors in it in a fair and proper light, both for our own consideration and that of posterity.

—And here we may remark, that however deeply we may, and do regret this procedure on the part of Congress, we have the consolation of feeling that we have done what we could to prevent the wrong. We leave those who have directly aided its consummation, or indirectly, by refusing to use the means placed in their power to prevent it, to settle with their own consciences for all the present or prospective evils which may flow from it. If it works well, we claim no credit for it—if ill, we have nothing to regret in our action. The praise or blame of the act does not belong to the Whig party.

The following are the Joint Resolutions which passed the House, together with the amendment of Mr. WALKER, (being Mr. BENTON'S bill,) the whole of which is now a law of the land:

Joint Resolution for Annexing Texas to the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the *State of Texas*, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 1. *And be it further resolved*, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said States may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

MR. WALKER'S AMENDMENT.

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territoy to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses, of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1845.

There is an effort making to procure an act of incorporation for a company to construct a railroad from Chambersburgh to Bedford, Pa., and a petition therfore was to-day presented.—This is one of the links in the iron chain which is to bind the Iron City with that of Brotherly Love. From Bedford to Wills' Creek is but 20 to 25 miles, from whence the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road will carry you to Pittsburgh, making a complete railroad communication with Philadelphia. This, however, depends somewhat upon the action of the Legislature upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bill—should it pass, it will save us just seventy miles of the road, which must otherwise await the ability of the State or her citizens for completion.

Mr. Bigham (judiciary) reported a bill for the compensation of associate judges, providing a per diem allowance of two dollars instead of a salary as heretofore; the pay in no county but Allegheny to exceed $200 per annum.

Mr. Muse (corporations) an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Company.

Mr. Trego (Education) a bill consolidating all acts relating to education. This bill was of great length, and was made the order for the 7th prox.

The Committee on Claims reported against the petition of Geo. McCombs of Peebles township, asking compensation for a horse killed by the falling of a Canal bridge in Sharpsburgh.

The House then proceeded to consider an election district bill, but have not come to anything relative to your county—when they do, you shall have it.

The Law providing for taking a vote on the license question in certain counties, was amended by inserting the following counties, viz:—Susquehanna, Wyoming, Somerset, Westmoreland, Mercer, Butler, Beaver and Washington, but lost by one vote in the afternoon.

The Governor has signed the supplement to the bill incorporating the Theological Seminary.

It is supposed the Canal will be in order for business by the 10th.

Friday, Feb. 28.

DEAR SIR:—An application from your County for a new Township, or a chance to vote on the erection of one, was reported against to-day by the committee on Election Districts, in the House. It came from Jefferson and one of the St. Clairs. The committee are opposed to taking the subject from the Courts in which the measure is now pending.

Mr. M'Caslin (Ways and Means) reported the bill relative to Towanda notes of the spurious issue, received by County Treasurers, Collectors, &c., and the accounts of defaulters—with a recommendation that the section allowing the receipt at par and cancellation of State stock, in payment of the amount due by defaulters to the Commonwealth, be negatived,—and amending the other so as to allow no credit for Towanda notes to persons in default to the State, unless they settle their accounts. This is a proper view of the subject—to allow a defaulter to pay up in stock at 20 per cent discount would induce many who are now prompt in settling to take a similar course; there is no such scarcity in rascality as to require a premium of 20 per cent on the article.

In the afternoon the House had another session, when the appropriation bill, reported by Mr. McCaslin (Ways and Means) this morning, was made the order of the day for Monday week, and the bill to reform the Judiciary for Monday next.

By a vote of 45 to 43 the House refused to suspend the rules, (which requires two-thirds,) to take up the resolution fixing the adjournment on the 25th of March.

The bill relative to voting in Adams Co., on a single ticket for all offices was taken up, and after having been amended by putting in several other counties, Mr. Burnside moved to amend by making it a general law, and also providing that the tickets shall be on *white* paper, and all printed ones have the heading in roman capitals, in order to have the vote by ballot *really* secret, as the spirit of the Constitution demands. This was agreed to, and on the final passage the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Bayard, Bigham, Bishop, Brady, Brewster*, (Huntingdon,) Brush, Burnside, *Cochran, Connor, Cooper, Gilder, Hall, Hazlehurst, Herr*, HOLLINGSHEAD, *Larkin, Meloy*, Merryfield, *Metzger*, Morley, *Muse, M'Farland, M'Murtrie, Nicholson, Parke, Price, Riddle, Sanderson, Shuman, Snively*, Struthers, *Trego, Zimmerman.*—33.

NAYS—Messrs. AMER, Armstrong, Bailey, BANNING, BREWSTER, (Philadelphia county,) Bright, Brown, Burns, Burrell, Campbell, Cross, Cummings, Dotts, Dowling, *Dunlap*, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, *Harper*, Heck, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) HOFFMAN, (Phila. co.) Jacoby, James, Keller, KNOX, *Kunkel, Magehan*, Morgan, M'Bride, M'Caslin, M'Kinley, O'Bryan, Painter, Porter, Power, Rider, SALTER, Samuels, *Sankey*, SHEETS, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Clearfield,) Smyth, (Clinton,) *Smith*, (Lancaster,) Smith, (Monroe,) Stetler, Steuart, Taggart, Tice, Wilson, Worman, Patterson, Speaker.—56.

Thus you will see that no less than 27 of the 33 ayes were Whigs, and one a Native—just *two* Locos supporting it; one of whom was the mover! Yet these are the men who cry out against *employers* exercising a control over voters, giving them yellow or marked tickets, and watching their votes—their votes on this question prove, (were any proof wanting) the insincerity of their declarations, and the desire they feel that politicians and demagogues may bully our voters and control the elections. As you will notice, I have marked the Whigs with *italics*, Natives in SMALL CAPS, that your readers may refer to them.

In Senate an amendment was made to a militia bill, to allow the Peters Creek Rifle corps to

change their name from "Rangers" to "Jefferson Guard," and become a Company of Infantry.

HARRISBURGH, March 1, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—We have not done much to-day, as Saturday is not usually a day for taking up heavy business.

In Senate, Mr. Darsie presented the petition of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan's Asylum, for their annual gratuity of $1000, as provided for by an act of Assembly of 1838.

The Revenue Commissioners have passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed whose duty it shall be to prepare a report of the proceedings of the Board, pursuant to the provision of the 44th section of the act of Assembly, under which the board is constituted, and that the said committee be instructed to include in their report, a clear view of such defects of the present system of taxation as they may discover, and to suggest such remedies as they may deem proper, and also to include therein such other matters as they may think important to be made known to the public on the subject; submitted to the Board, which was twice read and adopted.

(The committee are Messrs. Lowrie, of Allegheny, Salliday, Guthrie, Wherry, Lowrie of Centre, Morris and Hoyt.)

Resolved, That the Board will take up and consider the several counties in their order, and proceed to decide upon the valuation thereof, according to the rules adopted by the Board.

When they decide upon anything I will take care to give you information of it.

The estimated expense of paying the troops for one month's services is $73,786 97; the committee on the subject will not, however, report a specific amount, as it is almost an impossibility.

Messrs. Cunningham and Forsyth, two of your County Commissioners, arrived this afternoon, and will doubtless be examined by the Revenue Board.

CONGRESS.

POSTAGE REDUCTION BILL PASSED

Saturday, March 1, 1845.

The most important act of the Senate to-day was the passage of the Postage Bill, with a slight amendment, in relation to the franking privilege of members of Congress. The Bill was sent to the House, which concurred in the amendments, and the Bill only wants the signature of the President to become a law. The Bill to admit Iowa and Florida as States, was discussed until the hour of recess, when last accounts closed.

In the House, a Bill was passed granting 500,000 acres of land for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to the Ohio River. Also, the Army Appropriation Bill was passed. A bill was also passed establishing new Post routes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We have news from Washington up to 9 1-2 o'clock on Monday evening. Both houses were then in session, and in the midst of great confusion, endeavoring to bring up the neglected business. The Bills which will be lost in the House alone will cover twenty pages on the calendar of business.

The most important action in the Senate is the refusal to act upon the Oregon Resolutions from the House of Representatives. The motion to consider came from Mr. Allen, and was resisted among others by the Senators from South Carolina.

A resolution was passed allowing the Hon. Wm. P. Mangum, President of the Senate, to receive the same pay as Vice President of the United States while acting as President of the Senate.

Among the confused reports of proceedings it is difficult to tell what has been done. The Appropriation Bills will get through, but not much else.

All was uncertainty with regard to the Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan, it is said, will certainly get the State Department.

A Cabinet meeting was held on SUNDAY morning at the President's. After being some time in session, a message was despatched to Mr. Polk, asking an interview with him and the nature of the case being very important. Mr. P. consented, not, however, before he had said that he would not usually see company on Sunday.

It is supposed its origin was in a demand by the Mexican Minister for his passports. This is conjecture.

There is a startling rumor that Mr. Tyler will veto the Post-Office Bill, and that he will pocket the Harbor Bill.

They were neither signed nor vetoed at nine o'clock. The Texas Bill was signed, of course.

PRESIDENT POLK'S
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MARCH 4, 1845.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen, to the most honorable and responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government! Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty Ruler of the universe, in whose hand are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven-favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a firm reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A concise numeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by my predecessors, but is eminently befitting the occasion.

The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted, or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorised implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to the people," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the general government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful, that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to "the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and to the "preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad."

To the government of the United States has been intrusted the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not force reform on the States. It leaves individuals over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the States; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth; of every religious sect, in their worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and of the most free inquiry; of every art, trade and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States. And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity and advancement of our country, which have been the offspring of freedom, and not of power.

This most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century; and if preserved from the usurpations of the federal government on the one hand and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them on the other, will, I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the government, for powers which have been withheld from the federal government by the constitution.

By the theory of our government, majorities rule; but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution as a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of Liberty which our constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities, the executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation; invites reconsideration, and transfers questions at issue between the legislative and executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused. When judiciously and properly exercised, the constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated States our people are permitted collectively and individually to seek their own happiness in their own way, and the consequences have been auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of the States has been increased from thirteen to twenty-eight: two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and states are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the old world are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail.

Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the whole world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interest, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries;—and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives not incompatible with the rights of a fellow-being. All distinctions of birth of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon the terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between church and state, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our Federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it.

He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example.

If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by Heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despots proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government than enlightened reason? Does he expect to find among the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it! Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many States and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy in believing that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heart burnings must be discountenanced; and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which shall tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interest of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow-citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the constitution be preserved—if sectional jealousies and heart-burnings be discountenanced,—if our laws be just, and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it, we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character and objects of the Government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions and systems which, in their nature, tend to pervert it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes and individuals. We need no national banks, or other extraneous institutions, planted around the government to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and, as far as the Executive is concerned, to enforce by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests.

A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues, not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the general government of the Union, and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted. Although the government of the Union is neither in a legal nor moral sense bound for the debts of the States and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so, as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted States, cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government.—In the general proposition, that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country. I have heretofore declared to my fellow citizens that, in "my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that in adjusting the duties of such a tariff, I have sanctioned discriminating duties as incidental to, and necessarily incident to the power of raising revenue; incidental at the same time to afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry, and that I was opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indispensible one to be conferred on the federal government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In exercising this power, by levying a tariff of duties for the support of government, its raising revenue should be the object, and protection the incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection the object, and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit there is a discretion to discriminate; but I have considered the rightful exercise of the power is not exceeded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations under the revenue range, it is believed, will be simple.

In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation and the mechanic arts. They are all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another, would be unjust. No one of these pursuits should receive bounties or premiums at the expense of the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to build the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing to the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy, and highest the necessaries of life, or articles of coarser quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume. The burdens of government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to recur to. It is a subject upon which conflicting interests and conflicting opinions might be supposed to exist; and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide spread country as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operation of our revenue laws.

Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union; to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty, secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to the reunion; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exception to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our Government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits is to extend the dominions of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. We like the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should therefore look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation with the consent of the latter—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole south-western frontier against hostile aggressions, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our national existence the opinion prevailed with some that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have at different times been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union. New territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened. As our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow, if our present popular ratio were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen States, than it is, now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among her citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all her products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas because of her local institutions, our forfathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the reannexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable," and already are our people preparing to perfect that title, by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghenies. Within that period—within the lifetime I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi; adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs; and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific.

The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them, adequately, wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our republican institutions should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the meantime every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations, should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skillful artisans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required.—Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys intrusted to them, at the times and the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connexion of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The TYLER dynasty has ended! The administration of the first Vice President who filled the President's Chair, which began in treachery, has ended in shame. Thank God it is past! We feel easier already. We are glad it is over, and may Heaven in mercy spare the nation another such infliction. Its crowning and closing act has weakened the very foundations of Government, and endangered the perpetuity of Republican institutions. We are glad the Ides of March are past, and that we are done with TYLER, and his man JOHN JONES. We wish them no unhappiness, but that which springs from a conscience chastened on account of their misdeeds. All we ask is, never to hear their names again. Let them go into merited oblivion. Would that TYLER'S could be stricken from the page of American history. But it cannot be. The young American of future ages will blush when he reads of the man who, unexpectedly exalted to the Presidential chair, betrayed his principles and friends. No future historian, we trust, will be found silly enough to write the name of the veritable JOHN JONES.

The new administration has commenced, and we confess we feel easier. Yes, easier. But, says one, you fought against its advent with no small zeal. Admitted. And so we would again and again, had we the privilege. We feel easier because we can respect an open foe, while we despise in our heart of hearts a treacherous friend. In Mr. POLK we know what we have to expect, and we are prepared for it. His principles we are totally averse to, and we intend to oppose them with all the powers at our command; nevertheless they are *his* principles openly avowed. He has not by falsehood and treachery crept to his high estate, only to turn upon those who raised him there. We shall honor him as President of the United States, although his principles of administration may be such as we cannot agree to. He may oppose a Protective Tariff. We expect it. He will not give us a National Currency. Who ever thought he would! No law distributing the proceeds of the public lands will receive his sanction. No surprise will be felt at that. He will exert the power and influence of his high office to extend slaveholding soil. For this he was nominated and supported. He will sustain and sanction all the pernicious principles of the Locofoco party. Every body looks for him to do so. He always has done so. His will be a complete Locofoco-Southern administration. Every one acquainted with his political career will be surprised if it is not.

We shall not complain if Mr. Polk carries out the principles of his party. All we ask of him is to administer the Government honestly. To ferret out and punish defaulters. To rebuke treachery and peculation in public officers, and to abstain from using his high office for the promotion of a political succession. If he does this, however detrimental his administration may prove to the country, through the effects of his false principles we shall not complain. We shall honor him. He will descend from his high seat honored by the county, and respected by posterity.

We fear, however, that the principles of his party will corrupt his administration. We fear no strength of purpose, if he has formed one on virtue's side, can withstand false principles, and the horde of corrupt and designing men who flock around him. He owes his high state to treachery and corruption—not his own, but that of his party and friends—and we fear much that his administration will partake of a like character.

Still we are glad of the change. We are glad to exchange TYLER for POLK. From the former no redeeming trait could be expected. From the latter something may at least be hoped for. He has only commenced his career, and he has it in his power to inscribe his name high on the roll of America's worthies. Our earnest prayer is that he may do so, not only for the country's sake, but for his own. We love our country too well to see her disgraced in the person and character of her Chief Magistrate, however much we oppose the party which elevated him to office, or the political principles he professes.

In a word; we feel determined to treat Mr. POLK, as President of the United States, with all the respect his high office deserves, and to judge of his administration with the leniency which a love of country should prompt in every American bosom. We shall blame where we must, but with much more pleasure shall we praise where we can.

PITT TOWNSHIP MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Whig and Antimasonic parties met at the house of Conrad Freyvogle, in said township, on Saturday, March 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Township officers, to be supported at the coming election.

On motion, ANDREW MILLER, Esq., was called to the chair, and *Edward Jones* and *Cyprian Preston* appointed Vice Presidents, and Wm. Herron and John Allen Secretaries.

The meeting being duly organized, they proceeded to mark for candidates, which resulted as follows:

Judge of Election.—Andrew Miller, Esq.
Inspector of Election.—James S. Richardson.
Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Datt, Hugh Anderson.
Supervisor.—Jared M. Brush.
Treasurer.—Thomas Jones, Sr.
Assessor.—Robert Gallaher.
Auditor.—John Rutherford.
School Directors.—L. R. Livingston, Robert Palmer.
Township Clerk.—Thomas A. Rowley.
Constable.—Joseph Justice.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers friendly to the cause.

ANDREW MILLER, Pres't.
JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y. March 3.

TO THE LADIES—*Read this*, from one of the most *intelligent* and *philanthropic* ladies in the city of New York:

[From the Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital.]

Accustomed as I am to administer to the sick, I can appreciate a valuable medicine. If there be a medicine adapted to the numerous ailments of mankind, it is Dr. Smith's Sugar Pills. I have used them and seen them used with the most astonishing results, in several instances within my knowledge, restoring the patient from extreme lowness and suffering to strength and health—For ladies during pregnancy, these Pills are a *sovereign balm*. I recommend them to all as a valuable *family medicine*.

SARAH A. GOULD,
Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital.

Sold by respectable Druggists. Mind that *Dr. Smith's* written signature is on the box. m1 d&wlt

Reward of Merit.—Certificate of our Invention.—

NEW YORK, June 16th, 1844.

We, the undersigned, never saw or heard of "Sugar Coated Pills," until Dr. G. Benjamin Smith manufactured and exhibited them to us about a year since.

ISRAEL RANDOLPH, M. D., 88 Liberty st.
RESHTON & Co., 110 Broadway, & 10 Astor House.
HORACE EVERETT, Druggist, 96 Hudson st.
JOHN CASPER, 97 Hudson st.

Lest some few may be deceived by ignorant quacks, we publish the following and none but unprincipled dealers will countenance any imitation of this invaluable medicine.

PATENT OFFICE.

Received this 17th day of June, 1844, from Dr. G. Benj. Smith, the fee of $30, payable on his application for a patent for a Pill: *Coated with Sugar.*

H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents.

As these Pills are prepared by an educated Physician, they have an advantage over other preparations so much advertised, and are sufficiently distinguished from all others by their virtues, aside from their peculiar pleasantness.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
corner Wood and 6th streets,
J. SCHOONMAKER & Co., 84 Wood st.,
For Pittsburgh, and respectable dealers generally.

Examine Dr. Smith's written name on the box.

m1-d&wlt.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1845.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, March 5th, 1845.

State of Trade—The ten days past have been marked by very considerable activity in several branches of trade and Manufactures. The movement has not by any means been a general one, it being quite too early in the season for the full opening of the Spring Trade; the spirit however with which it *buds* is very promising. We see many strange faces on the streets, and find a number of Northern men in the market, and also that the inquiries by letter are very numerous. Transactions between the Grocery trade in the city have been spirited and heavy, and we have again had occasion on to note new accessions in houses commencing business. The manufacturing interest is in a high state of prosperity.—We have already noticed the formation of a Company for Cotton manufacturing on an extensive scale. (They will run 6000 spindles and 225 looms, weaving all their yarns.) Another new Cotton mill will be built as soon as practicable, for Spinning and Weaving—the foundations 100 by 70 feet, are already laid. This will be the Seventh, besides one idle. To particularize all the new establishments is more than we pretend to do; but we may mention that another large manufactory of Springs and Spring Steel, will soon be in operation. The receipts of Dry Goods, Shoes, &c., the stocks of our Wholesale dealers are large, but the bulk is yet to come.

Navigation—The Canal will be open in a few days (before our next Review) and then for a rush in the carrying trade! It has been raining for 24 hours, and our Rivers are again high and rising fast—we have 9½ feet this evening.

Ashes—The inquiry has improved, though the sales of Pots and Scorchings are still limited, amounting to 8 @10 tons, of which 3 were taken on the wharf at 3¼ cts. and the balance from store at 3¼c, at which 1st sorts are pretty firm. In other descriptions but little doing. We would respectfully call the attention of our country friends to the fact that a much greater degree of discrimination is now exercised by buyers in their purchases, and that unless they can be brought to a proper examination of their Ashes, they will not realize any thing like full prices. For example, a parcel was ordered, with a day or two, which the maker considered a good fair article, and it would so have been considered two or three years ago in open market, but was rejected, and though other parcels were taken at 3c no more than 2½c was offered for the lot. The prospect is, that more Ashes will be exported by Canada this year than any previous one, but unless the packages are good, it will lessen their value in the foreign ports. A new Legislature meeting an Inspector for this city, to which no opposition, that we are aware of, has been offered, and should it become a law, the Inspection will be much more stringent than that heretofore exercised by buyers. The receipts of all descriptions continue light.

Buckets—*Patent*—Sales of 250 dozen, large size, of which 100 was a shade below $2.25, but the market is $2.25 in large lots.

Beeswax—Sales of various small lots at 26c—holders generally insist on more.

Bristles are in good demand at 35@40c ₱ lb.

Bacon—The market continues very firm for all descriptions of Bacon. The receipts have been light and the demand from the Trade very steady and brisk—the sales are 50@60,000 lbs this week. Of country meats 5@6c is the ruling rate. We quote to embrace all descriptions, 6@7c for Hams, 4@4½ for Shoulders and 4½@5 for Sides and assorted; the current rates being 6, 4½@5, and 4c. for Hams, Sides and assorted and Shoulders. The receipts to go forward are swelling.

Cotton—The receipts foot up to 1452 bales mostly for Spinners and Commission Houses. The inquiry has been good and we notice sales for the week of 144 bales inferior Tennessee at 5½c. cash, and 24 bales best Tennessee at 5¾@6c 4 and 5 mos, cut rest added.

Candles—City dipped are now held at 7½c. Cincinnati Star 8½c. a reduct on.

Cheese—No receipts. The trifling stock on hand is going off at 4½@5c. but of good and fine Cheese the markets quite bare. A superior article of Lox is occasionally offered and taken for retailing at 6½c—it would now probably command more.

Freights—The Wagoning season is about over—We notice shipments of Bacon, &c., to Baltimore without much transportation at 70c per 100 lbs. By the Monongahela route freights are about the same generally as by wagon. The great channel, however, the Canal, will be open in a few days, and we append for the information of our country readers, the scale of freights agreed upon by the Transporters, for the opening. They are lower than last year, but how long they will be maintained it is not very difficult to say. With the margin for a fall this route must command attention:

Articles.	Balt. & Phila.	N. York.	Boston.
Ashes.....per 100 lbs.	50	62½	68
Bacon, Butter, &c.....	62½	75	81
Beeswax.....	75	100	110
Bristles & D. Goods.....	100	137½	145
Bagging, Bale Rope } & Bones. }	62½	80	81
Cotton.....	56	70	75
Deer, Bear & M. Skins.....	70	112	112
Feathers & Wool.....	95	140	140
Flour.....per bbl.....	6	10½	105
Furs & Pelts.....per 100 lbs.	87½	125	137
Glass & Hardware.....	75	100	100
Hemp, Hops.....	62½	80	85
Hides.....	100	150	150
Lard & Lard Oil.....	62½	78	81
Lead and Shot.....	50	50	50
Leather.....	87½	112	125
Pork.....per bbl.....	75*	102	102
Rags and Seeds.....per 100 lbs.	70	95	150
Tallow and Cheese.....	62½	78	81
Tobacco.....	62½	78	85
Wheat.....	50	—	—
Whiskey.....	62½	78	81
Window Glass.....per box.....	50	68	68
Ginseng.....per 100 lbs.	75	100	100

*To Philadelphia only—to Baltimore $1.37½ ₱ bbl.

☞The above rates include the receipt of Produce or delivery of Mdse. on the Wharf.

River freights are plenty up but the down trips are rather slim. We annex the Packet rates, remarking that transient boats are often in the market at lower rates:

To Cincinnati:		
Dry Goods ₱ 100 lbs	—	62½ cents
Heavy "	"	—@10
Louisville—Dry Goods	"	—@20
Heavy "	"	—@12
St. Louis—Dry Goods	"	—@10
Heavy "	"	20@25
Nashville—Dry Goods	"	—@40
Heavy "	"	—@25

Flour—The market at the close this week is about the same as at the date of our last report. The receipts amount to 2318 bbls., of which parties to go forward. We notice sales of over 1000 bbls. on the wharf and from wagon at $4.50@4.62½, and to-day 450@4.56, including fair and good superfine brands—extra 3.00@3.75. From store 3.00@4.87½ ₱ bbl.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are in better demand, and sales of 300 bu. at $1.25@1.37½ from store. Apples are in very active demand, and sales of 600 bu. from store at 75c—from wagon sales at 70c ₱ bu. Bunch Raisins 3.00 @4.00. Sales 125 drums Smyrna Figs at 13@15c. mostly at the former, from first hands. Sales soft-shelled Almonds at 16c per lb to the trade.

Green—Sales 300 bbls Apples on the wharf at $1.25@1.50 ₱ bbl—in good order and large bbls, very quick at the latter. Sales 20 bxs Lemons in prime order at $5 ₱ bx. Of Oranges the market is bare—they would bring $5@5.25, at a word.

Fish—Further sales of Lake Fish at $2.62½@3.50 ₱ bbl. In other descriptions but little doing.

Feathers—Sales of prime by the sack at 32c—no sales of importance.

Grain—*Barley*—Sales of 500 bu. at 75c. and 200 bu in parcels at same. Some holders demand more for prime, but the market will not admit an advance.

Oats—The sales on the wharves and from wagon were near 1000 bu., at 16@17c.

Wheat is wanted at 70c for prime.

Corn—No sales to our knowledge except in the city market at 37½c ₱ bu.

Groceries—On Monday morning we reported sales for the week ending Saturday, of 500 hhds Sugar, part to arrive, at 4¾@5c in large lots, common to prime, and 4¾@5c by the hhd. for prime. Since that the market has been comparatively quiet, but prices are a shade firmer. Buyers are in the market, and purchase at the rates previously obtained. An advance of 5c has been established. The sales for three days are about 60 hhds., in lots of 10 to 20, mostly of Good Fair at 4½c, and Prime at 4¾@5c, the outside for single hhds. Received 500

PITTSBURGH—MARCH 3, 1845.

TO PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS.

We have been quite surprised to learn, from various quarters, that the Merchants of Philadelphia have generally advised their customers this spring to ship their goods by the way of the Baltimore Railroad and the National road to *Wheeling*.—Why this should be the case we cannot divine, unless the Philadelphians are *unacquainted* with the much better route through this city. Any other supposition is so unworthy of the respectable character of our Philadelphia business men that we cannot entertain it without good authority. We must, therefore, suppose they are not aware that the route via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the National road to Brownsville, and the Monongahela Slack water to Pittsburgh, is much the quickest, cheapest, and in many respects, the best route for the transportation of both goods and passengers, either east or west.

By this latter route, about one half the staging and wagoning is saved, which is required on the Wheeling route, so that goods can be delivered in Pittsburgh in much less time, than at Wheeling. We have two regular daily steam packet lines between Brownsville and this city, by which passengers and goods are immediately shipped, and in four or five hours landed in this city. Pittsburgh is thus reached with more speed and at less expense than Wheeling.

But there is another advantage in coming to Pittsburgh. This is a better point to secure passages and ship goods to ports below, than Wheeling. Freights are cheaper from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, Louisville, or St. Louis, than to Wheeling to those places. So are passenger fares. The reason of this is obvious. Pittsburgh is the point from which voyages are begun and ended. Wheeling is a way port. Boats lie here one, two, three, or more days, until they secure a full cargo, or nearly so. Having no passengers aboard, they are at no expense. But when they arrive at Wheeling, where they only stop for an hour, they cannot stop to take in freight, and make bargains. If the shipper wants his goods taken he must accede to the terms of the boat. At Pittsburgh the shipper has the choice of some dozen or twenty boats, and can make his own terms. Boats wait at Pittsburgh for freight—at Wheeling they take what offers, at their own prices, and hurry on. Frequently there is not one boat in port at Wheeling, and often only one. There is no chance for the shipper to make his own terms.

The same holds good in regard to passengers. At Pittsburgh, the passenger has a choice of boats, of berths, and of price. At Wheeling he has a choice of neither. When he arrives he finds no boat in port, and he awaits the arrival of one from Pittsburgh. When it comes, he must take such berths as he can get, the good ones are all gone, and at such prices as the captain chooses to charge, frequently higher than he chargos at Pittsburgh.

These are facts which cannot be disputed. Every one at all acquainted with our river trade, knows them to be true. It is surprising, then, that our Philadelphia friends should advise men contrary to their own interests. Merchants on their arrival here, who had shipped their goods to Wheeling, have expressed their regret that they had not been better informed.

Will the Philadelphia editors notice or publish the above facts, and thus do justice to Pittsburgh.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

On Saturday forenoon a distressing accident deprived two men of life. From what we could learn, it appears that a German was hauling shavings and rubbish to the Allegheny River at the foot of Wayne street in a small four-wheeled wagon, and in endeavoring to back the vehicle into the river got in so far that the bed was lifted off the fore-wheels and floated into the current, where it upset; at least the man either was precipitated into the water or jumped in. Just at the Cinder bank the current is very strong.

—His brother, who was near, rushed into the water to save him—the drowning man caught hold of his clothes—several men who were near seized a short rope and threw to them, but they failed to catch it, and on the second attempt, such was the confusion and hurry of the men, two seized hold of each end of the rope and threw the whole of it into the river! This time one of them caught it, but it was then of no use, and they both sunk in the eddy below the cinder bank, never to be seen alive again. The river was dragged on Saturday but the bodies were not recovered.

California and Oregon.

"*Westward, the march of Empire takes its way.*"

The New York Courier and Enquirer proposes a new plan of settling the Oregon question, which is, to say: be least, worthy of serious consideration. That paper thinks that while the attention of our people is turned to the subject of Oregon and to the negotiation concerning it—between us and England—it is worthy of serious deliberation, whether it be not expedient to gain a better territory, with a better harbor, further south—by relinquishing, if necessary, a portion of our pretensions north of the Columbia river. If by yielding to Great Britain our right and title to all north of the Columbia—leaving the river as the boundary, and in common use and property to both—we could secure her aid and good will, to a negotiation on our part with Mexico, for the purchase of an extent of country south of lat. 42—(the southern boundary of Oregon)—that should include the Bay of San Francisco in California, it would be the best settlement probably that could be made of the Oregon question.

We learn, as a matter of fact, that a great many American settlers, who have gone out to Oregon—disappointed in its climate and promise—have dropped down into California, where they are kindly received and liberally treated by the Mexican Governor, who seems to be a man of thought and wise forecast. Other emigrants are preparing to set forth in the spring to join those already settled round the waters of the Bay of San Francisco and of the river St. Sacrament—and thus, at any rate will be formed the nucleus of a considerable American population.

This will attract others and eventually this Government will feel bound to look after its citizens, thus planted on the shores of the Pacific, and seek to reunite them to the old States. Such seems to be the probable course of events.

DELIGHTFUL WEATHER.—Never in the memory of our worthy friend, the "oldest inhabitant," have we had such delightful weather for the season. Saturday, the first of March, was like a balmy day in May.

MR. M'DUFFIE.—Letters from Washington state that Mr. M'Duffie completely broke down in his speech on the Texas question. It was humiliating to see a man, on whom the South have so much depended, make so miserable a failure. Both his mental and physical powers are in a great measure gone.

MISSOURI DISTRICTED.—It appears that the Legislature of Missouri has passed a law districting that State. The St. Louis Republican says, however, that it has been done in a slip-shod reckless manner.

TEXAS ANNEXED.

By the proceedings of Congress below, our readers will learn the painful intelligence that the Texas Resolutions have passed both Houses, and are now a law! They were passed by 27 to 25, so that the treachery of Mr. MERRICK secured the success of the iniquity. MERRICK and TYLER will hereafter be placed in the same category. Their names, linked with ARNOLD's, will only be remembered to be despised.

Previous to the passage of the resolutions, they were amended by attaching them to a bill heretofore reported by Mr. Benton, on the subject, and this was done to secure the votes of Mr. Bagby and Mr. Benton.—This bill looked to a negotiation by the President, but as it has now been passed, it leaves it discretionary with the President either to act on the resolutions as passed by the House, or enter upon a negotiation. The Baltimore Patriot justly remarks, "So far then, as Mr. Benton's bill is concerned, it is a mockery; and the pretence that attaching it to the original resolutions, in the manner that the Senate has could relieve the proposition of any of its objections, is preposterously absurd. *As Mr. Benton's bill now stands, it is a dead letter.* The original resolutions have the same force as if it had never been attached, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Polk will act upon them without reference to the amendment of the Senate."

POLK'S CABINET.

The Baltimore American of Saturday, learns by Morse's Telegraph, that Mr. POLK'S Cabinet is to consist of

Mr. Buchanan of Pa.,	Secretary of State	
Mr. Bancroft, of Mass.,	"	Treasury.
Mr. Butler, of Ky.,	"	War.
Mr. Mason of Va.,	"	Navy.
Mr. Saunders, of N. C.	Postmaster General.	
Mr. W[illiams illegible]ker, of Miss.,	Attorney General.	

CONGRESS.

TEXAS ANNEXATION PASSED THE SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The *Senate* were in session until eleven o'clock at night. At ten o'clock there were 52 Senators—the whole number—present. Of these 26 voted for adjournment and 26 against it. Mr. Merrick and Mr. Henderson voting with the Locofocos.

Three speeches were made during the night session. One, from Mr. Bagby of Alabama, produced a marked sensation in the Hall and in the city. It took the broad ground that the Joint Resolutions from the House of Representatives were in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and could not, therefore, receive his support. The argument in defence of this position was very powerful, and while it commanded the attention of all, it called forth the strongest marks of political hostility from the multitude of Mr. Bagby's political friends.

Mr. Bagby, however, avowed himself a warm friend of annexation, and intimated that he would support Mr. Benton's project of annexation as free from Constitutional objections.

Mr. Upham of Vt. and Mr. Bates of Mass. addressed the Committee after Mr. Bagby had closed, and the Senate separated with Mr. Crittenden entitled to the floor, and the understanding that the question should be taken the next day.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Senate Chamber was full to overflowing this morning. Mr. Crittenden was to speak, and the debate was to end during the day. The importance of the subject and the short time left to conclude the debate, imparted an intense interest. Foreign ministers and distinguished public men filled the privileged seats.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up and amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

TEXAS DEBATE.

Mr. Crittenden, who was entitled to the floor, delivered a very eloquent speech against annexation. It was distinguished for its brilliancy, power and sarcastic allusion, and was a very able effort. During the course of his remarks, Mr. McDuffie made some explanations on account of allusions made to him by Mr. C.

The close of Mr. Crittenden's speech was among the most eloquent prerorations that ever fell from the lips of any man, and portions of it were in answer to some remarks thrown out by Mr. Allen as to what the State Governments would do for themselves in case the Federal Union was destroyed.

Mr. Archer of Va. closed the main body of the debate in an able speech which he condensed very much.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana now surprised some of the Senators [probably all of his hearers by announcing that he was in favor of the annexation of Texas and opposed to the views of his colleague (Mr. Barrow,) as to the effect the measure would have upon the South. He did not think the measure would injure the cotton or sugar productions of the South. He desired only to vote for some Constitutional measure, and he would vote for no other.

Mr. Walker of Miss. now proposed an amendment to the House Resolutions, being the Bill of Mr. Benton. Two Whig Senatoas were now absent (Mr. Foster and Mr. Phelps,) and some of the Senators upon the other side desired to press the question to a vote in their absence.—This attempt excited great feeling, and was resisted until the friends of annexation, in better temper, agreed to take a recess until six o'clock.

The Senate met at 6 o'clock, and being called to order, took up the Joint Resolutions for the Annexation of Texas.

The Chair announced that the question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Walker, of Mississppi, which is as follows:

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territoy to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses, of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

Several amendments were then offered and voted down.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Walker's amendment, and it was adopted by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntingdon, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Crittenden then said, let us have one thing or another; and do not let us throw away our prerogative, and leave it to the discretion of the President to restore it to us. He moved to strike out the joint resolutions, thus leaving Mr. W.'s amendment as a substantive proposition. This motion was lost, ayes 24, noes 28.

The question was then taken on ordering the *Joint Resolutions of the House*, as thus amended, to a third reading, and carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquit, Dickenson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, M'Duffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury.—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittendon, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntingdon, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge.—25.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill was then read a third time, amidst profound silence, without the yeas and nays being called for, and PASSED.

Though the lobbies were crammed, and the galleries packed with an anxious and interested multitude of people, a perfect dignity and decorum characterized the whole proceeding of this memorable night.

In the *House*, the River and Harbor Bill was under consideration, and a most exciting scene took place.—Every effort was made to destroy, and at one time it was defeated, but a reconsideration was carried, and the House adjourned without taking the final question.

Friday, Feb. 28.

The *Senate*, until the mail closed, was busily engaged with the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The *House* passed the important bill making appropriations to Rivers and Harbors. The Cumberland Road is included, $75,000 being appropriated for each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The bill also includes large appropriations for the Ohio and Mississrppi rivers, both above and below the Falls at Louisville.

The other appropriations make the whole amount for Rivers and Harbors nearly $2,000,000. The Bill passed by so decided a majority that all attempts to reconsider will probably fail.

TEXAS ANNEXATION PASSED THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that the Texas Resolutions of the House had passed the Senate with an amendment.

A struggle immediately commenced to take immediate action on the resolutions by the majority. This was resisted by the Whig minority with all the ingenuity and perseverance possible, but without avail. All debate was cut off by the previous question, and at 6 o'clock P. M. *the Texas Resolutions, as amended and passed by the Senate, passed the House*, by yeas 132, nays 76. One hundred guns were immediately fired from Capitol Hill!

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

We learn by Morse's Magnetic Telegraph that the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday gave its decision—it is said unanimously—affirming the decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the case of Washington County against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This suit was brought to recover one million of dollars from the Railroad Company, because the road was not carried through Washington County. In both Courts the decision has been unanimously in favor of the Railroad Company.—*Balt. Amer. of Saturday.*

DEATH OF ASHER ROBBINS.—We learn by the Providence Journal that the Honorable and venerable Asher Robbins died at Newport on Sunday evening last week, at the age of eighty-eight. He was a most distinguished citizen of Rhode Island, and was equally the object of esteem and respect for the purity of his personal character and the eminent usefulness of his public services. He was for fourteen years the representative of his State in the Senate of the United States, "of which body," as the Journal justly says, "this profound learning, his ripe scholarship, and his classical eloquence, made him a distinguished member."

THE OREGON QUESTION.

HORACE GREELY, writing from Washington, says the Oregon bill cannot pass in the Senate without material modification. He says that the British Government has evinced the most anxious desire to settle peacefully the boundary of our respective territories West of the Rocky Mountains. The first proposal from that side is a compromise line running due West on the parallel of 49° from the Rocky Mountains to the nearest branch of the Columbia, thence down the middle of the stream to the ocean. This being rejected, the British Ministry offer to submit the whole matter to the arbitration of any disinterested European power, *to be chosen and named by the United States.*

The Hon. John M. Botts has been unanimously nominated by the Whigs of the Sixth District of Virginia, as their candidate for Congress; and the Hon. Edwin S. Duncan, of the district last represented by Mr. Summers, is nominated as the Whig candidate for the next Congress. We trust both gentlemen will be elected.

The villain O'Blennis, who killed young Coombs, underwent a trial a few days since, at Point Coupee, La., before an examining Court, and was fully committed to stand his trial upon the charge of murder, and on account of the insecurity of Point Coupee Jail, was taken to Bayou Sara Jail, and there confined. It is known that he offered a bribe to the guard who had him in charge on board the steamboat when he was being conveyed from New Orleans to Point Coupee.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb 26, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—The Legislature suddenly awoke to-day to the great importance of cheap postage to the whole people, and, on Mr. Gibbons offering instruction resolutions favorable to the passage of the bill sent to the House by the United States Senate, they were passed through both branches unanimously, in about the space of ten minutes. This is well. Had they been passed six weeks ago, it would have been somewhat better. In Senate, where they were introduced, I am sorry to say, on motion of Mr. Sterigere, the recommendation not to *amend* the Senate bill was struck out—but it may be as well as it stands; we wished them passed "unanimously," in order to have more force, and when was Mr. Sterigere known to vote for anything which he had not amended or modified!

In Senate the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bill was again brought up for consideration. Mr. Babbitt made a speech of some length in favor of the bill, and trusted the Senate would not take the action desired by Mr. Crabb, who had moved to pospone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Gibbons said he would oppose the postponement; the question was one of great importance, although he would oppose the bill as it now stood he would consent to its passage under certain restrictions; he deprecated hasty legislation upon it, and felt assured the Senate would not agree to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Champneys opposed the bill quite at length as destructive to the interests of the State. He was also opposed to these giant corporations, and would grant them no privileges; we were re-enacting a law of Maryland, granting the Company privileges which were incompatible with the constitution.

Mr. Darsie considered the motion to postpone, as an unfair mode of treating the friends of this bill, cutting them off as it did from making any compromise—from so modifying its provisions as to render them free from objection. He was favorable to any restriction, but did not desire to see the road driven from our State to a point much more injurious to our interests; such he considered had been the effect of the restrictions imposed by a former bill, and such would be the effect of such a restriction as was asked for by the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Mr. Champneys replied to Mr. Darsie and was followed by Mr. Sullivan, who advocated an adjournment for a few days, that the members might be able to obtain more information than they at present possessed upon this subject, and vote understandingly.

The vote upon the motion to postpone indefinitely, was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baily, Black, Champneys, Crabb, Dimmick, Fegely, Foulkrod, Heckman and Sherwood.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Babbitt, Carson, Chapman, Cornman, Craig, Darragh, Darsie, Gibbons, Hill, Hoover, Horton, Kline, Morrison, Rahn, Ross, Sterigere, Sullivan and Wilcox, *Speaker*.

Mr. Gibbons then moved to postpone until Monday, which was agreed to but five or six opposing it. The vote I consider a favorable sign; the Senate is evidently willing to consider the subject fairly, and that is all we want, in order to get the bill through.

I was mistaken yesterday in stating that the bill relative to the Wisconisco Canal had passed—it was taken up to-day, when Mr. Burrell proposed an amendment, that the Commonwealth be allowed stock in the Company to whom the work is transferred, to the amount of $200,000, upon which no dividend is to be paid until the original stockholders receive six per cent upon their investment—which was lost 45 to 52, and the bill passed finally.

The bill for the election of School Directors in Philadelphia county passed finally.

An act to erect the county of Lackawana from Luzerne and Wyoming passed second reading and was postponed for a few days.

Mr. Smith's joint resolution, against the erection of any new county containing less than 2,000 voters or leaving a less number in any county, from which a portion is taken, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Cooper's resolution relative to voting for all officers chosen at one election upon a single ticket, was lost, not a locofoco voting for it. It is needless to add that its design is to prevent fraud, an object which our modern democracy do not appear to have much at heart.

The Governor has nominated the following associate judges, viz:

Bradford, Reuben Miller; Washington, James Gordon; Mercer, Thos. Wilson; Butler, John Duffy, Christian Buhl; Venango, James Kinnear; Erie, John Brawley; Northumberland, Jno. Montgomery.

PARDON OF MISS WEBSTER.—Gov. Owsley, on yesterday, granted a pardon to Delia A. Webster, convicted in the Fayette Circuit Court of assisting slaves to escape, and sentenced to confinement in the State prison for two years. She had been in confinement under this sentence, since an early day in January last.

She departs immediately, in company with her father, for his residence in Vermont.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, March 3.

The market closed on Saturday evening, after a very fair week's business, with a good deal of satisfaction. Many of the leading houses transacted as much in the week as for two months previously. The heaviest transactions were in Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures.

Last evening it commenced raining, and continues to the present time, one o'clock, A. M. Weather mild. We are informed by a gentleman living in Lawrenceville, that a Peach Tree in a sheltered situation in the Arsenal yard, is in bloom.

Groceries—Somehow we missed several heavy transactions in Sugar, previous to Thursday last. The sales for the week ending Saturday evening, including some to arrive, amount to about 500 hhds. We note sales of 160, 50, 70, 25, 25, 141 to arrive, and various minor lots at 4¼, 4¼, 4¼, 4¼, 4¾c and of very Prime by the single hhd at 4⅞@5c. These sales include Common to Prime Sugars. In Molasses, less has been done, and the market is comparatively quiet. There is a very active demand existing for both Sugar and Molasses from the city trade, and operations will doubtless be resumed on further arrivals.

Pig Metal—Nine boats have arrived up to Saturday evening, from the Allegheny, but no sales except one of 80 tons the price to be fixed in the Spring."

Salt—Sales of No. 1 on the wharf, as it lay, at $1.10, and No. 2 at 94c. ₱ bbl.

Flour—The market improved toward the end of the week and closed at $3.50¼@3.62½ for good brands—common $3.50, but little offered of this description. Receipts light.

Barley—We note a sale from store of 500 bushels at 75c., and 80c demanded for the balance of the lot.

Oats—Sales of 5@600 bushels at 16@17 cents on the wharves.

Beans—Sales of small white from store at $1 ₱ bu.

Tallow—Country rendered has improved and sales of 3000 lbs at 6c, which we now quote, and in active demand.

Fruit—*Dried*—We note sales of 100 bushels Peaches, halves, at $1.31¼@1.37½ ₱ bu. Sale of 140 bushels Apples 75c ₱ bushel. Sales 50 boxes Bunch Raisins at $3.06¼ ₱ box. Sales 40 drums Smyrna Figs at 13c ₱ lb. Sales soft-shelled Almonds at 16c ₱ lb from first hands.

Green—Sales on the wharf of 200 bxs Oranges and Lemons at $5 and $3 ₱ box. No Oranges now in first hands; they are in very active demand. Lemons plenty. Sales of 200 bbls Apples on the wharf at $1.25@1,50 per bbl. as to quality.

The opening rates of Canal Freights.

The Transporters held a meeting on Friday evening and agreed upon the scale of freights to and from Philadelphia, Baltimore and N. York, subjoined below. These are something lower than the opening last season. The rates then agreed to were, for Groceries and Queensware $1.12½, Dry Goods 1.37½, Muslin and Hardware 1.20 per 100 lbs. On Western Produce the rates were—

Articles.	Phil. & Balt.
Flour, per bbl	— @1,00
Pork, "	1,50 @1.60
Hemp, per 100 lbs	87½ @ 90
Feathers, "	1.12 @1,25
Bacon, Butter, Tobacco, Cheese, &c	— @ 62½

These last items were the same as the present. How long the new scale will be sustained it is not for us to say. Competition will decide that.

Articles.	Balt & Phila.	N. York.	Poston.
Ashes, per 100 lbs.	50	62½	68*
Bacon, Butter, &c	62½	75	81
Beeswax	75	100	100
Bristles & D. Goods	100	137½	145
Bagging, Bale Rope & Bones.	62½	80	81
Deer, Bear & M. Skins	70	112	112
Feathers & Wool	95	140	140
Flour, per bbl	80	100	105
Furs & Pelts, per 100 lbs	87½	125	137
Glass & Hardware	75	100	100
Hemp, Hops	62½	80	85
Hides	100	150	150
Lard & Lard Oil	62½	78	81
Lead and Shot	35	50	50
Leather	87½	112	125
Pork	125	162	162
Rags and Sacks, per 100 lbs.	70	95	100
Tallow and Cheese	62½	78	81
Tobacco	62½	78	85
Wheat	50	—	—
Whiskey	62½	78	81
Window Glass, per box	50	68	68
Ginseng, per 100 lbs.	75	100	106

*To Philadelphia only—to Baltimore $1.37½ ₱ bbl.

☞The above rates include the receipt of Produce, or delivery of Mdse, on the Wharf.

☞The N. O. Bulletin of the 19th reports the demand for Sugar very active at former prices. Molasses had improved 1 cent and were active at 17@17½c, with a light stock. The sale of Sugar in 2 days had been 1000 hhds. The Neptune left for Pittsburgh on the 19th—direct.

DIED,

On Saturday morning last, at about 8 o'clock, PAUL MORROW, Esq., aged 71 years. ma3

Township Meeting.

The Antimasons and Whigs of Jefferson township will meet at the house of John Payne, on Tuesday the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for township officers.

By order of the Executive Committee. m4

NOTICE is hereby given to the Whig Democratic voters of Baldwin tp., to meet at the house of John Cowen in said township, on Thursday the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements respecting the ensuing township election.

(By request of the Whig Club of Baldwin tp.)

HERVEY GIFFIN, Pres't.

Jos. DOUGLAS, Sec'y.

J. K. Foster, Robt. McKee, } Vice Presidents.

m4

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, March 1, 1845.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have ordered a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst. m4-w3t* JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, I have taken out letters of administration on the Estate of James Jordan, Sen., late of Plum tp. Allegheny county, deceased. All persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement

m4-w6t* ROBT. CAROTHERS, Executor.

SCARPA'S OIL.—The Editor of a New York paper gives the following testimony in favor of the Medicine:

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—A friend, whose word is most reliable, and who has no possible interest in the matter, but one of gratitude, desires us to say that he has been cured of inveterate DEAFNESS, by the use of *SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL*, a Philadelphia medicine, which is not for sale in this city, but which he thinks ought to be, for the good of the afflicted. He has a sister who has also been cured by it. He earnestly advises all who are suffering from deafness to try the remedy, with an assurance that unless the case be extraordinary, the experiment will prove abundantly successful.—*N. Y. Trib.*

For sale at the Franklin Head printing office, 3d st., next door to Post Office, Pittsburgh. feb28-d&w3te

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY CO., MUTUAL INSURANCE CO
February 14, 1845.

THE members of this Company are notified that an Election for 13 Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Company, on Tuesday, the 18th March next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., in pursuance of section 4th of the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Secretary.*

feb15-d1&wte

GREAT DISCOVERY

IN THE HEALING ART.

Important to Invalids and friends of the Sick.

MEDICINE, however efficacious, has always been taken with dissatisfaction to the sick, owing to its unpleasant nature. Hence it has ever been the study of all great physicians to disguise its nauseous taste. But their efforts have never been crowned with complete success. I was led for Dr Smith to accomplish. Having given the subject his unremitting attention for nearly two years, he has after spending a considerable amount of money, produced a medicine which, while it is every way agreeable to the palate, is sure to triumph over Disease and all opposition, and to repay him for his devotion to the improvement of medical science.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

SUGAR-COATED

"IMPROVED IND. VEG. PILLS."

For the removal of Bonilious and Inflammatory Fevers, Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Perverted Appetite, Heaviness, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Pain in the Head, Side, Back, Scrofula, Scurvy, or any Impurities of the Blood, Obstructions and Female Complaints generally.

Are the results of this labor. Their effects and the general favor with which they have been received in all parts of the United States, warrant the proprietors in the declaration that they are the "GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN MEDICINE EVER KNOWN."—Unlike all other pills, these neither GRIPE, produce NAUSEA or ANY OTHER unpleasant sensation while they are as POWERFUL as it is possible for a medicine to be, and be HARMLESS.

PARENTS

cannot be too cautious of mineral medicines which exert such an all-powerful influence upon the system as to supersede every thing else; stilling and silencing both the disease and nature herself altogether, and often constituting a greater and more grievous disease, which shall weigh upon man thro' life.

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN,

require the PROMPT and CERTAIN effects of a MILD and AGREEABLE purgative medicine like these pills.

WORMS

are INSTANTLY expelled from the system by their use.

FOUL STOMACH and FEVERED TONGUE find a POSITIVE ANTIDOTE in these 'SUGAR-COATED PILLS.'

FEMALES,

under any circumstances may take them, and they will promote regular action and preserve health and strength of body and vivacity of mind. For certificates of ladies we refer the invalid to a pamphlet to be had of the agents. But we will merely refer to a few who have been CURED by the use of these pills.

R. Thompson, 52 North Moore st, (nephew of the late Judge Thompson,) cured of PERIODICAL Headache and Pain in the Breast.

E. M. Park, U. S. Navy, of Fever and Scrofula.

Jacob Carlock's daughter, No. 8 Sample st., cured of WORMS.

Mrs. S. A. Gould (Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital) cured of Headache and Bilious Affections.

Sarah Douglass, corner of Ludlow and Walker sts., cured of pain in the head, dimness of sight, &c.

James M. Turner, 521 Greenwich st, cured of Weakness in the reins, Costiveness and Difficulty of Breathing.

Ira Alvord, Cezenovia, N. Y., cured of Bilious Complaint.

James J. Bevin, deputy sheriff, has seen them used in the Debtor's Prison with astonishing results.

Hon. P. C. Lawrence and Nathan Ball, M. D., of Michigan, have testified to several remarkable cures of Fever and Ague.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich st., or by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co,
Corner Wood and 6th sts.,
J. SCHOONMAKER & Co.,
81 Wood street, for Pittsburgh,
and respectable dealers generally.

☞CAUTION—The public should remember that NO (SUGAR-COATED) Pills can be GENUINE unless DR. G. BENJ SMITH'S signature is on the side of EVERY Box. This is important, as MISERABLE MEDICINE may be enveloped with sugar. These Pills are made of the PUREST MATERIALS, and they will bear the scrutiny of either PHYSICIAN or CHEMIST. deow&cow3m

Birmingham Bridge & Road Company.

AGREEABLE to Act of Assembly, passed the 4th day April A. D. 1837, and revived by Act passed the 18th April, 1841, notice is hereby given that books of subscription for Stock in said Company, will be opened at the following places from 9 to 3 o'clock each day, viz: at the house of Dan. Shawhan in the Borough of Birmingham, on Monday the 24th day of March next. At the Merchant's Hotel in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 25th, and at the house of B. Acker, in Reeville, on Wednesday the 26th of March, when one or more of the Commissioners will be in attendance.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

JAS. PATTERSON, Jr., Sec'y.

fe21-d1w&sw21M

Cough Balsam.

I DO certify that I procured a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Pneumonic or Cough Balsam, which I used for the removal of a severe cold, attended by a disagreeable cough. I had not taken the Balsam but about three or four times, when I ceased to cough, and found my breast lightened of the unpleasant feelings which a severe cold generally produces. I am entirely free of a cough. Others, to my knowledge who have used it, have also found relief. SAML. YOUNG.

PITTSBURGH, Jan 30th, 1845.

This may certify that I have been troubled with a severe cough since last fall, until about two weeks, when I procured a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Cough Balsam, which has entirely relieved me.

E. YOUNG, Seventh street.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13th, 1845.

This may certify that some time since last fall I caught cold attended by a cough, which was so troublesome as to prevent me from getting sufficient sleep—the cough would come on in paroxysms which would last half an hour. Last month I procured a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Cough Balsam, which has entirely removed the cough. WM. TRANTON, near Croghansville.

In order to bring the above valuable medicine within the reach of every person, it has been put at the very low price of 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold by

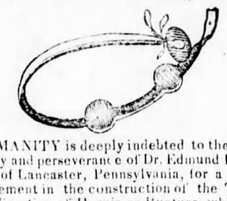
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
corner Wood and 6th sts.

feb18

DOCTOR EDMUND LANDIS

PATENT DOUBLE SPRING TRUSS.

For the Melioration and Cure of Hernia.



HUMANITY is deeply indebted to the ingenuity and perseverance of Dr. Edmund Landis, a citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for a valuable improvement in the construction of the Truss for the melioration of Hernia or Rupture, which, after being carefully tested by application to a number of patients, has never failed to give relief, and in most cases has proved successful in effecting a permanent cure.

This improved Truss has been submitted to the most eminent members of the medical profession, who, after fair trial and examination, have concurred in pronouncing it an important discovery, particularly as it admits of perfect adjustment to the seat of the complaint, and of bearing with certainty upon the point where the pressure is required, without admitting of a chance of change or of shifting by any action of the muscles, hip or body,—the outer spring, which is very elastic, only giving, by which arrangement every movement is accommodated.

The suffering and imminent danger to life consequent upon that most distressing of all complaints, *Strangulated Hernia*, need never be apprehended by persons who wear this improved Truss, and the patient may cherish a confident hope that in consequence of the intestine or omentum never being permitted to protrude in the slightest degree, that the distended ring or opening will gradually contract, and a permanent cure be effected, when the truss may be dispensed with altogether.

This Truss may be very properly termed, Dr. LANDIS' COMPOUND SPRING TRUSS; the springs being 2 in number, the inner and the outer, the latter lying over the former. The exterior spring is three times the length of the interior, upon the end of the latter the compress or eliptical pad or block is fastened, which rests upon the affected part. There is a small adjusting screw, which passes through the outer spring, immediately over the pad or block, and is formed to bear upon any part of the block, so that the pressure can be made to act immediately upon or over the rupture with the degree of force or weight which the case may require.—The whole apparatus is so adjusted as to fit any peculiarity of form, at the same time so flexible as to occasion neither inconvenience or uneasiness to the wearer, while following his usual avocations.

The following distinguished members of the Medical profession have borne ample and unqualified testimony to the palliative and curative value and importance of Dr. Landis' discovery: Geo. B. Kerfoot, M. D. and John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster. Geo. M'Clelland, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Pennsylvania and Jefferson College, and Samuel M'Clelland, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the same college; Samuel Martin, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College, &c.; James M'Clintock, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Vermont College, &c.; John Wiltbank, M. D., and W. B. Grant, M. D., Professors in the Pennsylvania College; Henry G. Patterson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College; to which we add with pleasure the respectable names of S. Snyder, M. D., J. K. Neff, M. D. C. L. Baker, M. D., and Henry Carpenter, M. D. of Lancaster.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH having purchased the patent right for making and vending the above TRUSS, is prepared to furnish them to all who may be afflicted with that disease. He is also prepared to fill all orders from Physician and Drug gists, and solicits their patronage. He will attend to applying the instrument; believing it to be superior to anything of the kind ever invented. He has put the price so low that it is within the reach of all. The testimonials of the eminent Physicians, whose names are above appended, are deemed sufficient recommendations.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
Cor. Fourth & Wood streets, Pitts'gh

Pitts'g. Feb. 16, 1845.—d&wly.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue